THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 182.000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1907. VOL. LXXII: NO. 12.

EMNANT OF GREAT TRIBES

nnecticut Has a Settlement of the Schagticookes Near Kent.

Among the last remnants of the In- n tribes once inhabiting Connecti- are the Schagticookes, living with- the borders of the town of Kent, t far from the New York line, where y have existed for nearly 200 years. ere are twenty-five of them not on ir reservation and it is supposed t there may be three times as many ttered about the state. Those who e left are half-breeds or quarter- eeds. Their business affairs are ed for by Fred R. Lane, their over- r, leaving them free to spend their ne in hunting, fishing or making skets.

The glory of the Schagticookes is at of nearly all Indian tribes. But ce in their history were they op- essed, and then not by Connecticut n. The tribe was formed of the eckage of once powerful bands and es well back into the eighteenth ntury, when a Pequot, Gideon Mau- hu, founded it. This Indian who s evidently a man of more than or- ary ability, once lived in Derby and first appears in Connecticut records being one of thirteen Indians who 1729 sold a section of land, then a rt of the town of New Fairfield, to few white men, for £65, the land us transferred comprising what is w the town of Sherman. Mauwehu en went across the line into New rk and remained for a short time, en he chanced to stray into the ls now prominent in the town of nt, and caught the idea of forming settlement there.

Mauwehu then gathered to himself crowd of Indians, some being, it is pposed, of his own tribe, some Mo- gans from the Hudson valley and st of the Waramaugs from New ilford, until probably upward of 5 settled with him in the Kent hills, ere they deemed the white man uld not come. Hardly had they tablished themselves there before ey were found by those inveterate ssionaries, the Moravians, who la- red faithfully among them, the der of the mission band being ristian Henry Rauch, who in due he converted Mauwehu and upward 150 others—Hartford Courant.

WORLD FULL OF GOLD.

Falls From the Sky and Sloshes Up From the Sea.

he world's gold supply is absolutely xhaustible, no matter what demands made upon it. Hitherto the attention miners has been entirely directed to mparatively rich, easily worked deposits. But it has to be remembered that d in small quantities occurs in enor- us masses of rock throughout the rld.

lmost all volcanic rocks and the for- tions derived from them, such as gran- serpentine and rhyolite, contain ap- ciable quantities of gold, and vast de- sits of sedimentary rocks derived from h volcanic formations contain gold in centrated form, and are today in some alities profitably worked.

rofit is and always has been the incen- e to gold production. Should there r be need for working the volcanic and limentary rocks that are auriferous the ans of profitably working them will be und.

Experiments have shown that gold is gularly falling to the earth, in associa- n with cosmic dust, and day and night tles all over the land and sea. Some this gold, when concentrated by wind water, or dissolved by acid surface ters and redeposited in a more con- trated form, is recoverable.

The waters of the sea, also, are auri- ous, and there can be little doubt that, ever in the remote future there should an extraordinary demand for gold, ans could be found for profitably re- cing the gold in the seawater.

The area of the sea bed is much larger an that of the land. Its composition similar in every respect with that of the nd. It is composed of mountains, plains plateaus; of igneous, metamorphic d sedimentary rocks which contain eat areas of gold bearing and other neral veins.

Only in a few instances, however, where submarine gold fields are close to the nd will it be possible to work them as submarine coal fields are now work- But those oceanic gold fields on ich the vessels outcrop at the surface subject to constant attrition by the ves. This causes the shedding of gold, ich is concentrated by the sea and shed ashore.

Gold deposits thus formed exist in ny countries and they are remarkable that they are renewed or enriched by most every storm that passes over em. These deposits are known by vari- s names, but the term aurferious beach sufficiently describes them. They cur in the Pacific beaches, from Alaska Terra del Fuego, and throughout the ast of Australia and New Zealand. ere they have long been worked with ofitable results.

The gold output from the gold bearing aches at Nome, Alaska, this year is ex- cted to reach $4,000,000. The coast be- een Cape Nome and Point Rodney for distance of more than twenty miles is ng worked for gold by hundreds of en.

he beach is in places auriferous for a dth of 2,000 feet inland from the tide vel and sometimes to a depth of 60 feet. om the western base of Cape Nome ere is a series of gravelly sea beaches tending inland several miles, which con- n gold and are in places being worked day. These marine deposits yielded ld to the value of $2,200,000 in 1903, $2,- ,000 in 1904 and $2,850,000 in 1905.

The earth has also immense deposits of riferous sands and clays. These are iefly in the arid regions. In many untries they are profitably worked by y blowing processes.

But experiments in Australia have own that much of the gold can be ex- acted in these cases by a special adap- tion of gold dredging known as the ddocking process. These deposits are rmed by the erosion of auriferous rock rmations and the concentration of the ld by the action of wind and rain.—oody's Magazine.

Brakeman Cussed the President.

The late President A. J. Cassatt, of e Pennsylvania never lost his temper cept under the greatest provocation. His consideration for others was own once on a train where he was t known to conductor or brakeman he train came to a standstill owing some trifling accident, and after ten inutes Mr. Cassatt asked the brake- man back with a red flag to warn ains behind. The brakeman ad- itted it.

"Then why don't you do it?" asked r. Cassatt.

"If you will mind your own busi- ess," was the reply, "the railroad men eirs. We know what to do, and want interference from you."

When Mr. Cassatt arrived in the road street station, Philadelphia, he unted up the superintendent and re- ted the circumstance. The superin- ndent started to have the brakeman scharged, but Mr. Cassatt restrained im.

"Don't do that," he said. "Just call im into your office and tell him he ssed the president, and that here- fter he should be more polite to pas- engers."—Baltimore News.

Flour Preserved by Compression.

In England much interest has been hown of late by the army and navy au- horities in a new method of preserving lour by means of compression. With ydraulic pressure apparatus the flour is queezed into the form of bricks, and ex- eriments are reported to have shown hat the pressure destroys all forms of rval life, thus preserving the flour from he ravages of insects, while it is equally ecure from mold. Three hundred pounds compressed flour occupy the same space s 100 pounds of flour in the ordinary ate.

The Deterioration of Foreign Travel

Our expenditure on foreign travel probably exceeds that of any other nation. We certainly devote a great deal of time, energy and money to the pursuit. Some grumblers think we devote a great deal too much of these precious possessions to it. They argue that we ought to visit our own country first, and that these frequent truancies delay the deeper Americanization of the community. Also they attack foreign travel itself. It has, of course, been highly praised by wise men, but according to these pessimists we are a day late for the fair. Foreign travel, they say, has long been a deteriorating institution, which has lost by now nearly all its pristine virtues and become a very unsuitable investment for so much capital.

Well, if we compare our tourist ideals with those suggested by old authors, we must allow that some differences have crept in, says the New York Sun. The celebrated Dr. Thomas Fuller, for instance, of whom it was said that he never conversed with any man without making him fuller, admonished the seventeenth century tourist in this strain, scarcely familiar to our ears: "Labor to unite and distil into thyself the scattered perfections of several nations." And his contemporary, Richard Lassels, was no less surprisingly earnest: "Let the traveler have a care not to carry himself along with himself, but to leave behind all his faults and vices, so that when he comes back and meets some old evil companion he may avoid him, and when the other protests 'I am so and so,' he may answer: 'It may be so, but I am no more I.'" Moral conversions are not dutiable articles, but, to be frank, our tourists do not import them in large quantities.

In the preface of his "Compleat Voyage of Italy" Lassels offers "two profitable lessons: The first, of the profit of traveling; the second, of traveling with profit." It must be owned we could not well lay claim to all the profits he mentions. "Traveling," he says, "teaches wholesome hardship." Well, it still teaches us the hardship of visiting sights which we don't wish to see. How often when dragging around some gallery behind a guide have we begged to have the rest of it cut out. How often have we cried on some foreign strand: "When I was at home I was in a better place!" But otherwise the mind rather inclines to the Italian proverb:

"Piccole giornate e grande spese
Ti conducono sano al tuo paese."

Or, traveling first class and stopping at the best hotels is the wisest plan. As for our winter emigrants, or gelophobes, who reject the wholesome hardship of this climate, the pessimist might seize on them as illustrating Fuller's words—"going out of God's blessing into the warm sun."

"Traveling," Lassels goes on, "takes us down four notches in our pride and self-conceit." But this must have been a very precise psychological calculation even in those days.

"It takes off in some sort that aboriginal curse—the confusion of tongues." Happy elder, who never heard us bargaining in an ici on parle Anglais store or resisting a Paris cabby! "Traveling makes us acquainted with a world of our kindred we never saw before, and since we are all come from one man at first it is but reasonable to journey abroad once at least in our lifetime, having always this saying of young Joseph in our mouth, 'Quaero fratres meos.'" How often do we have young Joseph's words in our mouth! And then, Americans don't need to go abroad to find their strange brothers; they come here.

Then Lassels mentions some of the concrete "elements and alphabet" of what every tourist ought to learn: "In Germany, to offer a man a cup of wine and to shake hands at his coming in; in Holland, to keep your hearth neat; in France, a cavalier way of entering a room, a grateful managing of your mouth and smiles, a chryonomie or decent acting with your hands." And so on through a list of minor accomplishments, some of which may nowadays be acquired at home. But all these are nothing to the advanced list.

In short, it may be possible for modern critics to make out something of a case against us—on the surface at least. To go a bit further into history, our phase of travel seems to be the fourth since the Middle Ages. First came a religious phase, represented by the holy palmer and the personally conducted band of pilgrims; then a severely educational phase, when the "grand tour" was performed in three or four years under a governor; then the "sentimental journey" of the eighteenth century and after; and lastly, our kind, which the pessimsit would probably define as the "purely mechanical." "Of what else do our journeys consist," he might ask, "than mere movement—movement across the ocean, around picture galleries, up cogwheel railroads, etc.? Where do they betray the faintest trace of intellectual aspiration? Omitting a few exceptions and keeping to the typical tourist of today, does he not positively resent any pressure on him to assimilate what he sees? To be frank, is not blankmindedness his chief object in globing the globe? What is he more anxious to escape from than thought? Surely, the requirement of a government license to go aboard, which existed when foreign travel was at its best, might reasonably be revived nowadays! How many of our applications would be turned down if we had to give satisfactory answers to such questions as these:

"1. What is your reason for wishing to be allowed out?

"2. What sum of money do you intend to remove from the country?

"3. What compensating moral or intellectual advantages do you expect to bring back?"

So may the pessimist scoff. But after all, is he really touching the heart of the matter? Our tours may display a very insane and mechanical air outside, but inwardly they are perhaps more idealist than any of the preceding phases. The old travelers went abroad after real advantages of some kind or other. When we travel we cease to be "on the make." On the contrary, we fly from the world of all gains whatever, material or moral. All we ask is a respite from that. In a word, we (sordid animals as we may be at home) go abroad to dream ethereally. We cross the Atlantic in search of that lucreless resort, the Spielreich. In comparison with us those vanished travelers were avaricious. "Labor to distil into thyself the scattered perfections of several nations." How grasping! "Get the language of each country thou visitest, without which keys thou shalt unlock little of moment."

Pure advice for burglars! We disdain to unlock anything of moment. Indeed, nothing could induce us to accept those gilt edged keys. They might unlock real mints for us; but then, they would lock us out from the Spielreich. If we had the faintest inkling of what was going on about us abroad would not the scene lose its ideal character? Let it be separated from us by the rampe of as complete an ignorance as possible! So shall we have a better chance of finding fairyland in it.

Yes, idiots as we may appear to the uninitiated eye, something fine is going on inside us! We are after the Blue Flower, and all that sort of thing. The religious tourist, the educational tourist, the Sterne tourist—compared with us they were materialists, all of them! We are dream tourists.

Therefore, by all the outcry against the gross materialism of our civilization, let foreign travel continue! Is not every Atlantic liner a church porch?

NEW SENATOR'S HARD LOT

He Finds Himself Without Prestige During His First Term.

"How I pity and commiserate the new senator," said a solon who has worn the toga for several terms the other day. "At home he has prestige, the admiration and respect of his community and is a man of consequence and standing. His breast swells with pride when he first takes his seat among his colleagues, but how that pride falls! It falls with a thud that can be heard from the Golden Gate of the Pacific to the rock-bound coast of Maine, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian boundary. In a word, that thud, that tremendous thud with which a senator falls from the pinnacle where his constituents placed him to the lowly position into which his colleagues thrust him, can be heard through the length and breadth of our broad land.

"It is hard enough to be a new congressman, but the contest in the lower house is like a football game—one in which 'get through' if he has the brutal strength, the indomitable perseverence and the epidermis of an elephant. In the senate, on the contrary, a Hercules can not score unless the leaders of that august body allow him to do so.

"What chance do you suppose a new senator has against the rapier thrusts of the polished and satirical Hale, Vulcan-like poundings of Spooner, the legislative knowledge of Allison, the pitchforking of Tillman, the subtle workings of Elkins and Aldrich? He might as well fight against the elements as such powers. No matter how great an orator, how celebrated a man, a new man has little chance on the floor of the senate.

"At the departments, of course, he is treated with great courtesy, and it is promised that all the requests he makes shall be attended to at once, but months go on and he, after innumerable interviews with the chiefs of the different departments, finds that none of the legitimate demands he has made have been granted. Being young and callow, he attributes this to the circumlocution which is prevalent in all government offices, and is pacified by the excuses offered; but when he gets his seniors in the senate obtain in half an hour what it has taken him half a year to get, he becomes a bit cynical and bitter.

"To confess his chagrin to his constituents would be a humiliation; so he must make the bravest bluff possible and impress them with the idea that he is quite as powerful as his colleagues. But when he has done his utmost, strained himself to accomplish the impossible, he is apt to be retired because he did not do more. In a word, a senator is of very little use to his state until he has served at least one term; at the end of the second term more valuable; at the end of the third term invaluable, and thereafter his services cannot be rightly prized.

"The New England and a few of the western states, by their policy of retaining acceptable members in office, have put into the hands of a limited number of the members of the senate absolute power. They practically control legislation and a new arrival has no more chance among them than a minnow with a whale. If the younger states could be awakened to the knowledge of how they are handicapped by the frequent changes of representatives in the upper house, it would contribute to their future prosperity."

MUSINGS.

Though bards may write (it's easy quite!)
To Dollie, Blanche and Mabel,
And every line mould subtly fine—
As only bards are able,
Ah, where are they who care today,
(I ask you, man to man!)
With pens polite, to smoothly write
An ode to Mary Ann?

Though poets may (ten times a day!)
Sing of Myrtilla's kisses,
And, frenzied, write of valses bedight
With mooning chaps and misses,
Show me but one to whose screed is done
(An' ye be wise—most wise!)
To Mandy's rare tow-colored hair,
Or Lizzie's squinting eyes?

Though minstrels prate (ah, hapless fate!)
Of Dotty, Lou and Maizie,
Or pipe a lilt divinely bullt
To bashful little Daisy,
Show me the muse that won't refuse
To dilly and to dally
And trip in sweet and metric feet
To six-foot three-inch Sally?

—Puck.

SPECIMENS OF FRENCH WIT

Some Gallic Jokes Like American Humor, Others Have a Sting.

Often French wit is of the merely absurd sort, like much of our own. Thus it was a French courtier who said of a man famous for obesity that he found him sitting all around a table by himself. That is really better than our modern American jest on the approaching fat man, "Here comes a crowd."

Even more American in character is the remark of the boasting Gascon that a man boxed him on the ear—he was buried the next day.

Here is a French joke that it rather taxes English in character: The marquis de Favieres, notorious for his impecuniosity, called on a man of means named Barnard and said:

"Monsieur, I am going to astonish you. I am the marquis de Favieres. I do not know you and I come to borrow 500 louis."

"Monsieur," Barnard replied, "I am going to astonish you much more. I know you and I am going to lend them."

Yet the typical French story always has a stinv in it, like the famous one of the wife who died, which has gone over the world in varying guise. In the village of Poitou a woman fell into a trance. After the Poitevin custom she was wrapped in a sheet to be carried to the cemetery, but as the procession was passing through a narrow road a thorn of the wayside pierced the sheet, wounded her so that the blood flowed and she awoke. Fourteen years later the woman really died and again was borne toward the grave. As the procession passed through the narrow road the husband called:

"Not so near the hedge, friends! Not so near the hedge!"

Dutch humor and wit are not of a sort to appeal to us often. The people of Holland are rarely sarcastic; their funmaking is of a most ponderous kind. Once on a time a controversy started between Holland and Zealand and the argument continued for two years. The thrilling question at issue was: Does the cod take the hook or does the hook take the cod? Let this illustration suffice.—Lippincott's.

THE ARMY MULE.

The quartermaster's department at Washington has recommended the substitution of transportation automobiles for army mules.—Press Despatch.

We performed our deeds heroic for the Blue and for the Gray;
We've saved the boys in Cuba, and we're saving 'em today
Where they're learnin' of their lessons in the Igorrote's school—
But at Washington they've figured that it's best to shelve the mule.

We have plugged along the desert, with our tongues and ears adroop,
But we never let a redskin catch us laggin' from our troop;
We have frozen in Montana, where we chased bands of the Sioux,
But we took our doses proper, for us army folks can't choose.

So let 'em do their bluffin' with their autos on parade;
Real fightin' 's never pulled off on smooth roads and level grade;
If wheels can ever make it they can pack me till I grunt—
Can my gasoline successor ever do that little stunt?

Just wait until the hills are spittin' lead upon you folks;
And wait until the wagons only show up half their spokes;
It's then you'll hear the whiplash a-crackin' something crool,
And, a-strainin' in the traces, that same old army mule!

—Denver Republican.

His Defense.

Judge—"Have you anything to say before sentence is passed?"

Prisoner—"Nuthin', only I wouldn't be here if it wasn't for ignorance of the law."

Judge—"Your ignorance of the law is no excuse."

Prisoner—"Tain't my ignorance I'm talkin' about. It's yours."

FINDS AN AMERICAN TYPE

British Paper Praises It, as Shown in Football and Baseball Cuts.

The existence of an American type is denied by R. G. Lindsay of the British embassy at Washington, in a recent report on alien immigration into the United States, published as a blue book by the British government. Mr. Lindsay, who characterizes the peopling of this country by immigration as "one of the most remarkable movements of population to be met with in history," says on this point:

"It must take many generations before Americans are physiologically differentiated from Europeans as much, for example, as the French are from the Germans. There is no such thing as an American type, and even if in the towns of Europe it is possible to point out a tourist as an American recognition is effected by mere outward marks, such as the style of dress."

With this opinion the British Medical Journal announces disagreement, which it sets forth in terms complimentary to the physical development of Americans. Says this paper:

"In illustration we would draw Mr. Lindsay's attention to the photographs of college football and baseball teams in many of the American magazines which exhibit a well-marked and, it may be added, a fine type. What has become of the conventional Uncle Sam, the long, loose-limbed creature of Punch cartoons, we know not. The American of today presents a firm, square jaw, broad brow and clear, keen eye, which together usually render the recognition of his nationality a matter of no great difficulty."

HISTORY OF LEAD PENCILS

Used in a Primitive Form Back in the Middle Ages.

It is difficult to determine the exact period in which "black lead" was first utilized as an instrument for writing or drawing, as it has been confused with other mineral bodies to which it bears no relation. The ancients used lead, but the metal was formed into flat plates and the edges of these plates used to make the mark. If an ornamental design was desired the transcriber drew parallel lines and traced their illuminated designs, usually with a hard point, but also with soft lead. That lead was known to the ancients is also proved by the fact that it is mentioned in the book of Job.

During the year 1615 there was a description of the black lead pencil written by Conrad Gesner. He says that pieces of plumbago were fastened in a wooden handle and a mixture of fossil substance, sometimes covered with wood, was used for writing and drawing. About half a century later a good account of this material is given and it was then used in Italy for drawing and mixed with clay for manufacturing crucibles. We are informed in Beckman's "History of Inventions" that the pencils first used in Italy for drawing were composed of a mixture of lead and sulphur, rather than pure lead. This pencil was called a stile. Michael Angelo mentions this stile, and, in fact, it seems that such pencils were long used in common over the whole continent of Europe. At this period the name plumbago or graphite was not in use, but, instead, the name molybdena or molybdoids, which have now applied to an entirely different mineral.

Graphite or black lead is formed in the primary rocks. In the United States it occurs in felspar and quarts, in Great Britain in greenstone rock and gneiss, and in Norway in quartz. The mine at Borrowdale, England, has supplied some of the finest black lead in the world, but the quantity varies, owing to the irregularity with which the mineral occurs.

The Jews were for a while the only manufacturers of pencils. It requires great skill to perfect the manufacture, according to the degree of hardness or softness required. Of late years the manufacture of pencils has increased to such an extent that the price of these articles has decreased proportionately. Graphite and pure clay are combined and used in the manufacture of artificial black lead pencils and, on the other hand, the greatest perfection is attained in the making of the higher class pencils. Graphite is exposed to heat to acquire firmness and brilliancy of color. Sulphur is also used to secure a more perfect color.—Scientific American.

ORIGIN OF PLUG TOBACCO

Farmer Tells How It Was Made in Molds of Maple Wood.

In the jury room at the courthouse a few days ago a farmer said, as he took a chew of tobacco:

"All the difference in the world in tobacco. I've tried some twenty different kinds and none is as good as that we used to make ourselves down on the farm. We would take a maple log while 'twas green and bore a dozen holes in it with a two-inch auger. They were our molds. We selected our choicest tobacco and soaked it for a week or more in wild honey. Then we'd take the leaf to the log, get a good hickory 'tamping' stick and go to work.

"A little ball of the honey-soaked tobacco would be put in an auger hole and tamped in with the stick and a hammer. We'd pound it in solid. Ball after ball would be rammed in and pounded until the whole became a solid plug. When the hole was nearly full we would pound in the plug and then the log would be put away to season. As the wood dried the moisture would be drawn from the tobacco. And when it was split the sweetest tobacco ever made was taken from it. We called it 'plug' tobacco and that's where the name originated."—Kansas City Star.

THE STORY OF A SHARK.

He Swallows an Alarm Clock With Most Unusual Results.

While cruising among the South Sea Islands thirty odd years ago in our private yacht, the Haute Flyer, we were much annoyed by a large Irish setter shark that persisted in following the ship. During the night the shark would often climb up on deck and tip over the garbage can. At one time Henry Williams, a sailor before the mast, was bitten on the leg by the brute. He aimed a kick at the shark, who growled, showed his teeth and sunk his fangs in Williams' limb before leaping over the rail into the sea.

One day the cook, annoyed at his alarm clock—which persisted in going off furiously at all hours of the night—threw the timepiece overboard. The shark, always on hand for dainty titbits from the galley, took the time of day at one gulp. For two days after that we heard the clock going off in a muffled way from the interior of the surprised shark, who was often seen with one fin on his head and the other on the pit of his stomach, evidently trying to diagnose his clock case.

We were standing on the stern of the ship one evening watching the shark, who was evidently feeling pretty sick. Suddenly the clock went off on him and the sailors, counting the strokes, noticed that it struck twenty-hree. When the shark heard his he turned up and died before our eyes.—Minenapolis Journal.

Washington's Ghost.

Discussing Washington and his birthday, John Kendrick Bangs, the noted humorist, said:

"I have made a study of ghosts, as my House Boat on the Styx and other stories show. And I once dreamed, or saw in a vision, the ghosts of Washington and the ghost of Gen. Howe conversing. The two ghosts seemed on excellent terms. Howe insisted that Washington was taking on weight—joked him about it—finally said:

"'George, I'll run you a mile for a shilling.'

"Washington gave Howe a mocking smile.

"'No, thank you,' he said. 'I was always behind you when it came to running.'"

The Last Days of Pompeii

By EDWARD BULWER, LORD LYTTON

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It is nearly 2,000 years since Vesuvius buried that elegant and fashionable epitome of Roman civilization, the city of Pompeii; sealing it up under her ejected ashes with the bread in its ovens, the pictures glowing on its walls, the drinking cups on its tables, the wine jars ready in the shop of the vintner, the household furniture and domestic utensils standing as their owners left them when the terrible storm burst from the mountain—arresting life suddenly in full career and preserving its accessories that modern explorers might break the seal and mdern times behold the civilization of Rome as it was when Rome was the world and Titus swayed her scepter from the Seven Hills.

Bulwer's novel The Last Days of Pompeii, is the best known of all his works, and deservedly so. Its historical accuracy, the skill with which he reconstructs the daily life of the first century and the graphic manner in which he pictures the last awful day of the doomed city have combined to give the book a high place in English fiction and an enduring value.

It was in the year of grace 79, and, being summer, the city of Pompeii was at its best and liveliest, crowded with members of the Roman "smart set," who made it a point to spend at least a portion of the heated term at that fashionable place of resort. Situated on the edge of the beautiful Bay of Naples, beside the River Sarnus, then a considerable stream, but now shrunk to an insignificant rivulet, the city, noted for its luxury and the beauty of its surroundings, spread beyond the ancient walls into suburbs built with all the elegance of architecture which Rome had borrowed from Greece. Luxurious villas reached from these suburbs up the vineclad sides of the towering Vesuvius—supposed to be a volcano extinct for ever.

Down the crowded Via Domitiana came driving Glaucus, the young Athenian noble, in a chariot of the most fastidious and graceful fashion. Upon its surface of bronze were elaborately wrought, in the still exquisite workmanship of Greece, reliefs of the Olympian games. The two horses that drew it were of the rarest breed of Parthia. Their slender limbs seemed to disdain the ground and court the air, and yet at the slightest touch of the charioteer, who stood behind the young owner of the equipage, they stood motionless, as if suddenly transformed into stone—lifeless, but lifelike, as one of the breathing ownders of Praxiteles.

Long resident at Rome, the young Greek had come, with a crowd of other fashionables, to spend the summer in Pompeii, where he was known as one of the most exquisite and prodigal dandies of the day—the leader of the young men of the "smart set" and the arbiter of male fashions and elegancies.

"Ho, Clodius! How have you slept on your last night's good fortune?" cried the youth as he caught sight of a man slightly older than himself, a Roman short and dark, who wore his tunic in the loose and effeminate folds which proved him to be a gentleman and a coxcomb. "You sup with me tonight, you know, and will give me my revenge."

Clodius, the impoverished noble, whose skill with the dice was beginning to excite unfavorable comment in society, greeted the wealthy Grecian with great cordiality, and the latter, having by a gesture brought his charlot to a standstill, dismounted and linked his arm through that of his acquaintance.

The two strolled down the gay and crowded thoroughfare in the direction of those splendid baths which every Pompeian of fashion was expected to enjoy at least three times a day. Suddenly their steps were arrested by a crowd gathered round an open space where three streets met; and just where the porticos of a light and graceful temple threw their shade there stood a young girl with a basket of flowers on her right arm and a small three-stringed musical instrument in her left hand, to whose low and soft tones she was modulating a wild and half barbaric air.

At every pause in the music she waved her flower basket, inviting the loiterers to buy. It was Nydia, the blind flower girl of Pompeii.

She was of a singular and pathetic beauty, a Greek girl from Thessaly, slave to Burbo, the ex-gladiator who kept a wine shop for the heroes of the arena. As she was a Greek, Glaucus had taken an interest in her, and every summer she tended the little garden in the peristyle, or courtyard, of his Pompeian residence and wove garlands for his feasts.

As they turned to leave the flower girl the two men encountered a young lady, her face covered by a veil and attended by two female slaves. "Old Diomed's daughter, the rich Julia!" cried Clodius. "Fair Julia, we salute thee." Julia partly raised her veil to display, with some coquetry, a bold Roman profile, a full dark eye and a cheek over whose natural olive art shed a fairer and softer rose.

She expressed a pleasure which it was easy to see was not feigned at seeing the young Greek again in Pompeii, and as she dropped her veil at parting she let her last glance fall on the Athenian with affected timidity and real boldness, a glance which bespoke tenderness and reproach.

The next person to attract the attention of the two loiterers was a tall, dark man, clad in sweeping robes of foreign fashion and sombre hue, whose bronzed skin and peculiar cast of features bespoke him as a man whose cradle had been beside the Nile. It was Arbaces, the Egyptian—priest of that Isis whose worship had become popular recently in Pompeii. His eyes, large and black as the deepest night, shone with varying and uncertain lustre, and a deep, thoughtful and half melancholy calm seemed fixed unalterably in his majestic and commanding gaze.

He had come to Pompeii with his two wards—Apaecides, whom he had initiated into the priesthood, and the young priest's sister, Ione, whose rare beauty and intellectual attainments already had made her house the center of culture and refinement for the city.

After the bath Clodius and Glaucus repaired to the house of the latter, where a select company assembled around a table upon which was spread a feast such as only a Roman epicure could devise or enjoy. Reclining on couches around the table the guests drank wine from richly jeweled cups, slaves hung garlands of flowers about them, and they ate Ambracian kid and other strange delicacies while musicians, stationed under the colonnade of the peristyle, played lively airs.

During the dinner there was some talk of Ione and of the intellect with which she had charmed the luxurious city, little given to serious matters, as a rule.

As the Romans dined early, the evening was still young when it was proposed to leave the wine and visit the salon of the maiden who had, as Clodius expressed it, "the soul of Vesta and the girdle of Venus." So the young and noble Lepidus, the poet Fulvius, whose verses were extremely in fashion just then; Pansa, the pompous aedile or city magistrate; Sallust, Clodius (who left the dice at which they were engaged with reluctance) and the other guests of the young patrician wended their way to the house of Ione.

Some months before, while paying his devotions in the temple of Minerva, in Neapolis, Glaucus had seen there a young lady whose name he had not learned, but who had made so deep an impression upon his heart as they knelt together at the sacred shrine that her image had been with him ever since and her presence haunted his dreams. What was his astonishment, what was his rapture, when, upon being presented to Ione, he discovered in the fair hostess the object of his adoration!

At the same time Ione recognized in Glaucus the youth of the temple and greeted him in a manner which left no doubt as to her pleasure in meeting him once more. These two young hearts flew together so naturally that it seemed as if they had always known and loved each other, and within a week all Pompeii knew that the Athenian was the accepted suitor of Ione.

This did not suit the plans of the dark and mysterious Arbaces.

The Egyptian had sworn that Ione should be his. He believed he already possessed the brother, body and soul, having bound him by the most fearful oaths, and having made him a sharer in the impostures of the temple of Isis and a partaker of the debaucheries secretly carried on in his house. In reality the soul of Apaecides had revolted at the fraud and the wickedness into which he had been inducted under the name of religion, and he had joined himself secretly as a neophyte with a peculiar sect which had just begun to be heard of in Pompeii called Nazarenes, or Christians.

The members of this new religion, which was much ridiculed by the cultivated people of the city—when, indeed, they did not denounce it as a heresy which ought to be stamped out by feeding its adherents to the lions in the amphitheatre for the amusement of the populace—was confined almost entirely to people of the lower orders, who held their meetings in secret and were led by a stern, rude man called Olinthus.

It was Olinthus who had led Apaecides out of the darkness of Egypt into the light which was just beginning to dawn across the world from the hills of Judea.

Arbaces, who thought that he still held the youth fast in toils, had sworn that Ione should be his also. Therefore the wily priest, assuming his character of guardian, reported that Glaucus had boasted openly in the public baths that he was beloved of Ione, but that the fact merely amused him.

In those remote times and under a social system so widely different from the modern, the course of love was ruffled and interrupted by the same small causes that operate today—the same inventive jealousy, the same cunning slander, the same crafty and fabricated details of petty gossip. All these Arbaces brought to bear between Glaucus and Ione; and the doors of Ione's house were closed to her lover.

In vain did the Athenian sing love songs at night and strew her threshold with fresh flowers after the manner of the times. No answering signal of love came to him and the slaves denied him admittance. Finally, unable to bear the suspense, he wrote a passionate declaration of love, couched in such language as could not but carry conviction, and dispatched it by Nydia, whom he had bought from Burbo, with instructions to deliver it into the hands of Ione.

The letter removed all misunderstanding between the lovers, and they were happy again in each other's society. Every morning Nydia, by Glaucus' orders, went to the house of Ione to wait upon her for the day, and she was pleased to have such a gentle handmaiden, chosen by her lover, about her.

One day Nydia, returning to the house of Ione from an errand, learned to her horror that the unsuspecting girl had gone to visit the house of her grim guardian, Arbaces, and he hastened to inform Glaucus and Apaecides. Many times Arbaces had urged his ward to pay him a visit, and she, never dreaming of any wrong, was now gone to the mysterious abode of the priest of Isis.

Before dawn that morning Arbaces had cast his horoscope and had wrenched from the stars this secret: That he was soon to be placed in great danger, which was to come from something falling upon him from a height, but that, if the danger were survived, all else in his life would be according to his ambitions and desires.

He was yet poring over this horoscope when Ione was announced by the slaves. Arbaces displayed to his guest the wonders of his palace—solemn and gloomy halls lined with grim sphinxes; lighter apartments gleaming in gold and silver and precious stones and hung with the richest products of the Tyrian looms; a banquet for her arose for her through the floor at the stamp of his foot, and finally he conducted her to the gardens and from there to a little temple erected in one corner, where by his art, which in those days passed for magic, but which in these is the common possession of everyone, he showed her a series of dissolving views thrown in a recess of the temple which, he said, represented her fate.

The astonished and frightened girl saw a presentment of herself to which approached a man with averted face, offering his homage and love. The figure of the man turned and the face was the face of Arbaces.

"This is indeed thy fate," whispered the Egyptian. "Thou art destined to be the bride of Arbaces."

The curtian closed over the phantasmagoria and Arbaces himself, the real living Arbaces, was kneeling at her feet, pleading his love. Collecting herself, Ione bade him rise, telling him that she could never be his, that she loved another.

"By the gods! By hell!" shouted Arbaces, rising to his fullest height, "dare not tell me that! Thou shall go to thy tomb rather than to the arms of Glaucus. What! Thinkest thou Arbaces will brook a rival such as that puny Greek? Pretty fool—no! Thou art mine—all—only mine! And thus—thus I seize and claim thee!"

He caught Ione in his arms, and in that ferocious grasp was the energy less of love than of revenge. But to Ione despair gave supernatural strength. Tearing herself from his embrace, she rushed toward the entrance of the temple and, with a shriek, fell senseless at the foot of a column supporting a bust of Isis.

Arbaces darted upon his prey, but at the moment the curtain over the door was torn aside and the Egyptian found himself in the grasp of the furious Glaucus, while Apaecides stood by with drawn dagger, ready to plunge it into the priest's breast should he be victorious in the struggle.

Arbaces was scarcely over forty, and his muscles were like steel. But Glaucus fought with desperation, and the two men swayed about the temple, finally parting and gasping for breath at the foot of the column, where the struggle had begun.

"Oh, ancient goddess," cried Arbaces, clasping the marble, "protect thine own!"

At once the marble features of the goddess began to glow with a strange light, the eyes became like fire and turned threateningly upon Glaucus, who, terrified by the portent, stood aghast.

Arbaces threw himself on the Greek with the ferocity of a tiger, and, taken off his guard, the lover of Ione was thrown to the pavement.

Apaecides too well knew the trickery of the priests of Isis to be deceived by the phenomenon of the glowing marble, and raised his dagger to strike. With a quick sweep of his arm the Egyptian wrenched the weapon from the grasp of the frail lad and raised it himself, with an exultant shout over the prostrate Glaucus.

In that terrible moment the floor shook under them with a rapid and convulsive throe; the altar rocked; along the heaving soil ran a hoarse, trembling sound. A mightier spirit than that of the Egyptian was abroad—the spirit of the earthquake.

From its reeling column toppled the bust of the goddess, striking Arbaces full between the shoulders and stretching him senseless upon the floor. Bearing in their arms the still unconscious Ione, Glaucus and Apaecides fled from the unhallowed spot.

A few days after the adventure of the temple, Julia, the rich daughter of the wealthy Diomed, met the blind girl in the street and asked her to come to Diomed's house. Nydia obeyed the request—or command—and Julia confided to her that she was in love with a young man who did not return her affections. Did not she, Nydia, a Thessalian from the land of sorcery, know of some love philtre which, given to a man in his wine, would cause him to love the giver? It was not Glaucus she loved, declared Julia in response to an inquiry by the blind girl.

Poor Nydia! She knew of no love potion, but, with a shudder, suggested the reputed skill in sorcery of the dread Arbaces.

"I will see him this day!" cried Julia. Unhappy Nydia! If there was such a thing as a love philtre and she could get possession of it, and administer it to the one she loved, perhaps Glaucus would—she hardly dared frame the thought.

True to her resolve, Julia sought the Egyptian. He had not been killed by the falling bust, but was still weak from his injuries. When he heard the request of Julia he had no difficulty in extracting from her the secret of the name of the man she loved. It was Glaucus, of course.

Here was revenge at hand for the Egyptian. Had not his horoscope told him that, the danger of the falling body passed, his life should be prosperous thereafter? With glowing eyes he adjured the daughters of Diomed to seek the Witch of Vesuvius, an old hag who lived in a cavern far up the mountain. Of her she could procure the required philtre.

Then, weak as he was, he preceded her to the abode of the witch and confronted the old hag in her cave, greeting her in terms so boastful of his own magic power that the witch answered: "There is but one such man in these places, whom men of the world call Arbaces, but we of deeper knowledge by his rightful appellation—Hermes, Lord of the Burning Girdle."

"Look," returned Arbaces, "I am he!"

Throwing back his robe he revealed a cincture, apparently of fire, that blazed around his waist.

The witch prostrated herself before the magician. Bidding her rise, Arbaces warned her of the coming visit of Julia and directed that instead of a love philtre she give the young woman a potion which would not cause death but madness.

This Julia received, when, shortly after, accompanied by Nydia, she visited the Witch of Vesuvius. Nydia went with Julia to her home that night and volunteered to tend beside her bedside in place of her usual slave. The potion, Julia had informed the blind girl, was as colorless and odorless as water. When Julia was asleep Nydia took one of the perfume bottles from the dressing table and emptied out its contents. After rinsing the small bottle thoroughly she reached under the pillow of the sleeping beauty, extracted the precious phial, and poured the philtre into the purloined bottle. Then she filled the phial with pure water and replaced it.

"Now," thought Nydia, as she secreted the philtre in her breast, "I have the power to make Glaucus love me."

The next day the wealthy Diomed gave a great dinner party and Glaucus condescended to be one of the gu

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she had played upon him, she bribed him with trinkets which she wore, and which were more than sufficient in value to purchase the freedom and the perfumer's shop for which he sighed, to carry a letter to Sallust.

It was the Last Day of Pompeii—the day of the spectacle in the amphitheatre—and all the city had gathered there. Only Sallust had neither gone himself nor permitted his slaves to go, and sat striving to drown in wine the thoughts of the horrible death of his friend. For Glaucus had been tried and condemned, and was to meet in the arena, armed only with a stilus, the fierce Numidian lion, while Olinthus was to be torn by the tiger.

When Sallust read the letter of Nydia he roused himself with instant fury, sent a messenger to the aedile begging him to postpone the death of Glaucus, and gathering his slaves hurried with them to the house of Arbaces, who had gone with most of his household to the amphitheatre.

The messenger of Sallust could not reach the aedile and Glaucus was brought out from his cell to confront the lion. The Athenian had been confined with Olinthus, and from that good man had received the truths of the creed which he professed. He came forth into the arena a Christian.

Now the vengeance of Arbaces was to be glutted; now the populace roared with a hoarse joy at the prospect of seeing a man torn to pieces by a wild beast. But to the unutterable astonishment of all, when the lion bounded into the arena, the brute seemed not even aware of the presence of the criminal.

At the first moment of its release it halted abruptly in the arena, raised itself half on end and then snuffed the air with impatient sighs. Round the arena it slunk with hanging tail, showing every sign of terror, and continually sniffing the upward air. Then it crept back, with a low whine, to its cage.

"How is this? Take the prick! Good him forth!" cried the aedile. But just at that moment Sallust, breathless, half exhausted, appeared on the senatorial benches. The crowd gave way to him.

"Remove the Athenian!" he shouted. "Arrest Arbaces. He is the murderer!"

At once there was wild confusion. "Room for the priest Calenus," continued Sallust. "He saw the murder."

Pale, haggard, fresh from the jaws of death, Calenus was supported to the very place where Arbaces sat. "These eyes saw the murder!" cried Calenus. "It is from the dungeon into which he plunged me that the gods have brought me to proclaim his crime."

"A miracle!" cried Pansa. "It was for this that the lion spared him."

Arbaces began to demand a hearing, but Calenus interrupted him with, "What, shall Isis be thus offended? Shall the blood of Apaecides cry for vengeance in vain? Shall the lion be cheated of his lawful prey? A god—a god—I feel the god rush to my lips! Arbaces to the lion. Arbaces to the lion!" and, his exhausted frame no longer able to support the ferocious malice of the priest, he sank on the ground in convulsions, the foam gathering on his lips.

"It is a god that inspires the holy man," shouted the people. "To the lion with Arbaces! Arbaces to the lion!"

But at that moment a new and awful portent appeared over the doomed city. The Egyptian happened to glance up and beheld a strange and terrible apparition.

"Behold!" he cried in a voice of thunder. "The avenging fire of Orcus bursts forth against my accusers!"

The eyes of the crowd followed the gesture of Arbaces, and beheld with dismay a vapor shooting up from the summit of Vesuvius in the form of a vast pine tree; the trunk blackness, the branches fire, a fire that shifted and wavered in its hues, now of a dull and dying red, then again blazing up terrifically with an intolerable glare.

There was a dead silence. It was broken by the roar of the lion, which was echoed back by the fierce cries of his fellow beasts. Dread seers were they of the Burden of the Atmosphere, wild prophets of the wrath to come.

Then arose the shrieks of women, and indescribable confusion and panic. The earth shook under their feet, the walls of the amphitheatre trembled and in the distance they heard the crash of falling roofs. An instant more and the mountain seemed to roll toward them, dark and rapid, like a torrent, at the same time casting from its bosom a shower of ashes mixed with burning stone.

Far and wide over the city and over the agitated sea fell that awful shower, and in the sudden and ghastly night which now settled down upon them the people turned in wild panic to fly for safety—they knew not whither.

At the beginning of the tumult the blind girl had flown to the side of Glaucus and informed him that Ione was a prisoner in the house of the Egyptian. Accustomed to go about Pompeii at all times with the aid of her staff, Nydia was now able to guide Glaucus to the rescue of his loved Ione through the thick and horrible darkness, which made those with sight utterly helpless. Her blindness rendered the scene familiar to her alone.

Rushing into the house of the Egyptian, calling Ione's name, Glaucus heard her voice in reply. To shatter the door of her room and to bear her into the outer air was the work of a minute. Then Nydia led them unerringly toward the seashore.

Even in that awful hour poor Nydia was madly jealous. The sudden catastrophy had, as it were, riven the bonds of society, and noble and slave, rich man and pauper, crowded together in the frenzied mob that rushed through the streets seeking shelter.

The cloud had settled into an impenetrable mass. It resembled less the thickest gloom of a night in the open air than the close blind darkness of some narrow room. Ever and anon this darkness was torn by the vivid and scorching glare of lightning of all imaginable colors; ever and anon the earth shook in convulsions. In pauses of the tumult—dead, awful pauses—could be heard the sound of escaping steam and of noxious vapors from the mountain. And ever fell the constant shower of hot ashes, already knee-deep in the streets, mingled with pieces of stone, the larger of which burst asunder with fire and loud reports.

As the fugitives neared the shore they came upon a line of slaves bearing torches and hampers. At their head marched Arbaces with a drawn sword, striving to escape with his treasure by way of the sea. By the light of the torches and the flare of the lightning Arbaces recognized the fugitives. The two parties confronted each other at the base of a tall column crowned by a statue of Augustus.

"By my fathers!" exclaimed the Egyptian, "even amid these terrors fate smiles upon me. Away, Greek! I claim my ward, Ione!"

"O Glaucus, my beloved, let me feel thine arms," cried Ione, throwing herself into the embrace of the Athenian.

Arbaces advanced one step. It was his last on earth. One vast and hideous crash resounded through the city as down toppled roof and pillar. The lightning, as if caught by the metal, lingered an instant on the imperial statue, then shivered bronze and column. Down fell the ruin, crashing along the street, riving the solid pavement where it fell and burying Arbaces in the wreck.

The prophecy of the stars was fulfilled. So perished the Wise Magician—the great Arbaces—the Hermes of the Burning Belt—the last of the royalty of Egypt.

Glaucus and his two companions were stunned for a moment by the shock, but, recovering themselves, continued on their course to the sea, guided by the blind girl. There, finding a boat, they embarked and steered far out upon the troubled waters.

Meekly, softly, beautifully, at last dawned the light over the trembling deep. But when the sun rose, where was Nydia? Silently in the night—while the two lovers lay in the sleep of exhaustion—with a prayer to her heathen gods she had slipped into the sea, which had closed above her forever.

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IMPEACH THE TELEPHONE

Guilty of Conspiracy Against Polite Society and Civilized Customs.

We impeach the telephone of high crimes and misdemeanors. It is guilty of a deadly conspiracy to overthrow the usages of polite society and to destroy the well-established customs of civilized peoples. In ordinary intercourse it is the height of rudeness to interrupt people when they are engaged in conversation with others or busily employed in something very important. But the telephone breaks relentlessly into the most critical moments of a business transaction or interrupts the pleasant flow of an agreeable conversation and imperiously demands instant attention to itself.

In calling upon anyone in society or in business, it is the way of civilization to send in a card or at least to have yourself announced, so that there is an opportunity to decide whether the reception of the caller will be agreeable or even possible at that particular moment. The telephone ruthlessly breaks down this suitable safeguard to personal convenience and intrudes uninvited and often on the most inconvenient occasions.

There is reason to fear also that it is undermining the habits of kindly and polite consideration for the comfort of others. Often when you perhaps have suddenly broken off a very important and pressing negotiation or piece of work at the peremptory call of the telephone, you take down the receiver only to hear the words: "Wait a minute," and you find that someone has been saving his time at the expense of your own by having a clerk call you up, and you are obliged to wait with the receiver at your ear until he finds it convenient to talk with you.

A thing like this in ordinary intercourse would be resented decisively, and it would be safe when you hear the words, "Wait a moment," hang up the receiver at once were it not for the long-distance telephone, which requires a little time to make connections for messages. If it were not for the possibility of the message you are waiting for coming from a distance these "wait-a-minute" people, so economical of their own time and so wasteful of the time of others, would find themselves left without a response when, at their leisure, they have found it convenient to call.

It is said on lines where there are several users the despicable custom of eavesdropping has become a habit with some. This and the way of fixing the telephone so that when anyone calls they are met with only a confusing buzzing or the reply from a machine, "Line is busy," are such plain violations of the most ordinary rules of good manners or even decent courtesy that any arrangement which makes such incivilities possible ought not to be tolerated in a civilized community.

We are quite well aware that the telephone has come to stay, but that need not prevent an occasional protest from the bleeding victims of its tyranny. We are even ready to allow that in business it is such a convenience that one can bring himself to condone its use for the sake of its time-saving qualities. But a telephone in a private house is an outrage on every idea of a home. It destroys all privacy and all possibility of complete rest.—Boston Watchman.

AFRICAN SWAMPS.

Journey Through a Trackless, Dangerous Wilderness.

In Harper's Magazine, Henry W. Nevinson has told the story of a trip through the deadly swamp country after leaving the coast:

"Hearing that only a few miles away there was real solid ground where strange beasts roamed," says Mr. Nevinson, "I determined to cut a path through the scrub in that direction. Engaging two powerful savages with 'matchets,' or short heavy swords, I took the plunge from a wharf which had been built with piles beside a river. At the first step I was up to my knees in black sludge, the smell of which had been accumulating since the glacial period. Perhaps these swamps are forming the coal beds of a remote future; but in that case I am glad I did not live at Newcastle in a remote past. As in a coronation ode, there seemed no limit to the depths of sinking. One's only chance was to clutch a submerged trunk not yet quite rotten enough to count as mud. Sometimes it was possible to cling to the stems or branches of standing trees, and swing over the slime without sinking deep. This was pain, but unpleasant; for stems and branches and twigs and fibres were generally covered with every variety of spine and spike and hook.

"In a quarter of an hour we were as much cut off from the world as on the central ocean. The air was dark with shadow, though the treetops gleamed in brilliant sunshine far above our heads. Not a whisper of breeze nor a breath of fresh air could reach us. We were stifled with smell. The sweat poured from us in the tropical heat. Around us, out of the black mire, rose the vast tree trunks, already rotting as they grew, and between the trunks was woven a thick curtain of spiky plants and of the long suckers by which the trees draw up an extra supply of water—very unnecessarily, one would have thought.

"Through this undergrowth the natives, themselves often up to the middle in slime, slowly hacked a way. They are always very patient of a white man's insanity. Now and then we came to a little clearing where some big tree had fallen, rotten from bark to core. Or we came to a 'creek'—one of the innumerable little water courses which intersect the forest and are the favorite haunt of the mudfish, whose eyes are prominent like a frog's, and whose side fins have almost developed into legs, so that, with the help of their tails, they can run over the slime like lizards on the mud. But for them and the crocodiles and the innumerable hosts of ants and slugs, the lower depths of the mangrove swamp contain few living things. Parrots and monkeys inhabit the upper world where the sunshine reaches, and sometimes the deadly stillness is broken by the cry of a hawk that has the flight of an owl and fishes the creeks in the evening. Otherwise there is nothing but decay and stench and creatures of the ooze."

TRAGIC TRAILS.

There Is but One End for All Woodland Life.

Do all these trails lead to the tragic? Sooner or later they do; your own may do the same. The fact is dear old Dame Nature is a savage. Her mills may grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small; though with patience she stands waiting, with exactness grinds she all—is no poor description of her of course wise and only reliable method of getting back what's coming to her. According to my observations, an extremely old wood dweller is a rarity, in fact I cannot recall having seen one in a condition to correspond with that termed dotage among us. Extreme age practically means helplessness or something closely akin to that, a dangerous condition for one of our small friends to get into. Tooth and talon, swift wing, hooked beak and armored foot, each and all strive against it, and one or other is mighty apt to "remove, efface, abolish" the unfortunate before the full measure of senility has been reached. In the cases of many of the wood dwellers we seldom, if ever, actually see their finish, but the snow is a born telltale, as the observant reader who tramps through white woodlands surely will discover.—Outing Magazine.

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The Sunday School.

THE PRICE OF PROSPERITY.

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 24 is, "The Woes of Drunkenness." Isa. 28:7-13. The Golden Text is, "Wine and new wine take away the heart." Hos. 4:11.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

There is a peculiar pleasure in discovering a familiar quotation in an unexpected place; it is like meeting an old friend in a strang country. Everybody knows the phrase, "Precept upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, there a little." Not everybody knows, however, that it occurs in connection with this passage upon drunkenness in the Book of Isaiah.

The connection is appropriate. There are few better tests for a discourse on the present temperance situation than this. For the old, old sermon, over which so many brilliinant minds have grown eloquent, still needs to be preached, "precept upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little there a little," until the whole world has been won to the goal of sobriety. Thatis why, once every quarter, the Sunday schools are given a temperance topic to consider.

Watching the World's Drift.

What is happening on the stage of public events is important and interesting; equally so is what is going on "behind the scenes." In watching the outward tendencies of the times, the wise observer will not forget the inner trend from which they spring. The state of society's mind is less deserving of attention than the course of public conduct.

To many persons who watch the world's ways, it semes unmistakable that the world today is thinking thoughts of self-indulgence. These days of national prosperity have brought a relaxation of the stern self-restraint and self-denial of other days. While drunkenness on the whole may be decreasing, there is a noticeable increase in the number of liquor glasses on dinner tables. At the largest hotels and restaurants it is common to see both men and women drinking with their meals. Probably more wine suppers are given in America in a week, at the present time, than were given in a month, 25 years ago.

Nobody is surprised that negro mammies should smoke, or that Japanese and Chinese women should be as devoted to cigarettes and the pipe as their husbands and brothers. Serious-minded men, though, do not like to see American women ranges themselves in this class. That seems to be coming to pass in these days, and the amount of smoking done by women of wealth and supposed refinement would shock our grandmothers. Likewise the spread of gambling—most popularly illustrated by the craze for bridge whist—is a sign of the same tendency in the nation's mental processes. We are prosperous; we have money and we have leisure; therefore we revert to the sort of practices which have always characterized rich and idle people, prior to their downfall.

Drinking Around the World.

This is no jeremiad; the Western Continent still leads Christiandom in its sobriety. But it is the part of courage and sound judgment always to face the facts. While in certain directions the cause of total abstinence is making tremendous strides, in others the reverse is true. The number of men whose fathers were total abstainers who drink is a greater or lesser degree is significantly large. Since the majority of New World residents believe that the simpler way is better, and that

"Where there's drink there's danger,"

it is well to keep open-eyed to the signs of the decadence or vitiation of national character that may be seen on many sides.

Sailing along the China coast I fell into conversation with a tourist from Nebraska, a typical American. Apropos of his experiences and impressions he remarked, "I have never done so much drinking in my life as I have done since leaving America. A man can't help drinking wherever he goes. Everybody does it." Of course he was mistaken in his easy assumption that "a man can't help drinking," for hundreds of tourists quite as companionable as he are outside the world without tasting liquor; but he was quite correct in saying that the amount of drinking is astounding. Merely as an item of expense one marvels at it; small wonder that in the foreign setting of the largest port in the East is frequently heard the statement, "Globoids in Shanghai pays his bills." While that generalization is untrue, it is indicative. The financial as well as as moral disaster which overtakes so many men in the East may generally be traced to the widespread acquaintance with drink habit.

The haunting look in the cavernous eyes of a once brilliant American man whose career in the Orient is closing in disappointment abides with me as a reminder of a tragedy. For that man's only son ended his life by promise under peculiarly distressing circumstances, as a worthless drunkard; and now, report has it, the father has turned for solace—or oblivion—to the cup which caused all his bitterness. It dies not seem as the trial of strong drink cannot be followed in any direction without finding disaster.

When the Strong Reel.

The visitor to Port Arthur learns dreadful application of the old prophet's lament that "even these reel with wine" and stagger with strong drink;" i. e., the strong "that turn back the battle at the gates." More than once during the late war Russia's chances of victory were far greater than the world knows, but the minds and wills of the Russian officers had been palsied by strong drink. The memorable Dogger Bank incident, when fishing boats were fired upon because mistaken for torpedo boats, is a modern instance of how the strong "err in vision, they stumble in judgment."

Nor is Russia alone a sufferer from this cause. The ablest military light in Japan was recently snuffed out by overdrinking; and one of her admirals, whose name the world knows, has an unenviable reputation at home for the same vice. America is not guiltless, as more than one incident in her naval and military history attests; and it has been more than hinted that one of the recent great disasters to her merchant marine was due to the cause which makes men "err in vision" and "stumble in judgment." The Arbroath railway horror in England, when, a few weeks since, twenty-two persons lost their lives, was directly due, the dispatches stated, to the drunkenness of the engineer in charge.

The Reveler's Loss.

The plain speech of the Orient, which jars on the sensitive ears of the west, abounds in the Bible. So this passage describes vividly the nauseating appearance of a scene of revelry. The language is not wise; but neither is the thing itself. The fact is that strong drink bestializes men, and destroys all their finer perceptions. The sensitive spirit soon becomes blunted by drunkenness. A crowd of revelers will endure and do and say things of which no one of them would be for an instant tolerant when sober. There is a reach and an application not always appreciated about the old phrase, applied to one who drinks, "Going to the dogs."

The lessons that will not be learned at school usually have to be learned in the bitter school of experience. Recently I ran across a bishop's son who had forsaken his father's wise teachings; it took delirium tremens in a strange land to bring him to himself. As with individuals, so with nations. Korea would not learn in liberty how to govern herself; now beneath the flail of oppression, she is finding out how precious is independence and self-government. Old China was deaf to entreaty and counsel; not until the ruthless plowshare of armies had been run through her highest and most sacred places did she awake from the sleep of centuries.

That is the way God works, as all history shows. So He warned Israel that if she would not hear His pleadings of love, then "by men of strange lips and with another tongue will He speak to this people." The Lord is bound to make himself heard, and to teach His ownw truth. The boys who will not learn the lesson of temperance in the Sunday school, may have to learn it in the gutter or in the jail. Every rescue mission in the land hears almost nightly the pitiful plea, "If I had only heeded the lesson taught me as a boy." And, be it remembered, the truths that pertain to character can be acquired in youth.

Baseball in Brazil.

Loyd Griscom, the new ambassador to Italy, described at a dinner in Washington a diplomatic game of baseball in Brazil.

"An Englishman," he said, in the course of this description, "caught for his side, though the poor fellow was strange to the catcher's box. The Englishman grew confused in the second inning, missed a ball, and it struck him on the nose, keeling him over.

"'What was it?' he said feebly, as he came to.

"'A foul—only a foul,' said the umpire.

"'Man alive,' said the Englishman, 'I thought it was a mule.'"

INSTRUMENT OF PROGRESS

Here's to the flashing axe
That cleared a glorious way
For the men who fought and wirel; wrought
A road for an empire's sway!

Hark to the mighty crash—
Its echoes are sounding still—
That brought the trees to the sturdy knees
Which were backed by an iron will.

Hark to the children's cry,
In fancy heard today,
When the red man yelled and
The rifle held the ruthless foe at bay.

Rifle, and axe ,and spade,
Honor, and trust in God—
These were the tools that made
The road that a nation trod.

Thus have the men of the West
Sprung from a gallant page,
And the power to hew, to dare and do,
Is their priceless right of heritage.

Proud should the children be
That their fathers' sires were men
Who mapped a line from brine to brine
With a flashing axe for a pen.

Then here's to the flashing axe
And the men of mettle true;
May its blade so bright be a beacon light
To the boys that belong to you.
—Forest and Stream.

TO MAKE CHILDREN POLITE

Just by Way of Experiment Try Treating Them Politely.

There was company, and in what turned out to be an evil moment some one gave little Lucile a rose.

"Say 'thank you,'" urged her mother.

For some reason Lucile declined to deliver the small coin of courtesy. Her mother insisted. The child still refused. The company became uncomfortable and pleaded for Lucile that she was too young to understand.

"But I must make her understand," said the adamantine mother.

The "making" went on till, according to the Housekeeper, Lucile grew desperate in her defiance and was carried from the room.

"You have such charmingly polite children," said a young mother to an older one; "tell me, do they all have to learn it by such painful methods?"

"No, indeed. I think painful methods are a great mistake. Fine manners must be learned by absorption. The child must be surrounded by good copies and he will get politeness without ever being reminded of it. That is the only kind that really soaks in."

"And did you never tell your children about these things?"

"Not of the little things that belong to the commonplace routine of life. For instance, we never told one of the five to say 'thank you.' Instead we said 'thank you' to them for every little service, and while they were yet babies unable to speak plainly they said 'tanky' on all proper occasions. 'If you please' and 'I beg your pardon' were taught in the same way.

"That ladies must be served first was taught by their father's deference to me, and that ladies must be appreciative, that point so often neglected, I hope they learned from the gratitude I showed for his knightly little services to me. We never told the boys to get a chair for me, but you know that they always did it.

"They learned to acknowledge introductions and greetings properly by a game they used to play when they were wee things. The two oldest played they were Mr. and Mrs. Merry, and the others were their children.

"They would come to visit me, and I would receive them with all ceremony, and introduce the entire family to my husband. As the result they never hung back and refused to shake hands with a visitor. When introduced them they felt that they had a responsible part to take and behaved with a commendable absence of self-consciousness."

Manners as a Fine Art.

What a wonderful thing it is to meet a man or woman whose manners are instantly open and free—not effusive, of course, but opening up a direct road (as far as the occasion needs) between him or her and yourself! How grateful you feel for being delivered for once from the shinbreaking barriers and thorny entanglements of ordinary intercourse!

Manners rest on the two fundamentals of human intercourse—truth and sympathy. You must learn to say (or act) what you yourself mean, and you must learn to understand and consider the other person's needs. The whole of manners rests on these two things. The second condition gives an enormous range and variety—making it impossible to fix any rule for what may be best under diverse circumstances. If you want to gain the confidence of a slaughtered lamb, learn to lean over a gate with him for five minutes without even a word passing between you. This might not be the pink of breeding in a drawing room. Most townspeople could not do such a thing to save their lives; but if you do do it you will have effected an understanding better than words with the rustic, and he will be your friend ever after. All people have their needs belonging to their class, trade, race and their individual needs as well—which if you understand you can infallibly tame and domesticate them.

But there is something more—something even more necessary, perhaps, than sympathy with others—you must be true to yourself. Today manners are meager and poor because everyone hastens to conceal himself—not only expenses forthwith his own feelings, his own nature and needs.—Edward Carpenter in the Craftsman.

THE GENTLE WAITER.

Oh, dire the vengeance that pursues
The miserable fellow who's
So rash as to insult or vex
The waiter, haughtiest of his sex.

You said that you'd no time to waste?
You begged him humbly to make haste?
You mentioned twice, and yet again,
That you desired to catch a train?

You rapped the table? Wouldn't stop?
You kept on saying "Where's that chop?"
You really did begin to swear
When he said merely, "Coming, sare!"

Well, dash it all, if that is so,
What else can you expect, you know?
Most waiters would have shot you dead
For saying half the things you said.

Be gentle to the waiter-man,
Be kind and courteous, if you can.
Of all the things that breathe and live
A waiter's the most sensitive.
—London Globe.

MANY A SLIP.

There's many a slip on the stony hillside
Of life as we up to the summit would climb;
The pathway is narrow, the pitfalls are wide,
And we can go only one step at a time.
Then what wonder so many have made a misstep
And fallen? Let us pause ere their sin we rehearse,
And still the reproaches that come to the lip,
For aught that we know we might have done worse.
—Helen Manville.

FOOLED THE PREACHER

A Doctor's Brother Thought Postum Was Coffee.

A wise doctor found out coffee was hurting him, so he quit drinking it.

He was so busy with his practice, however, that his wife had to write how he fooled his brother, a clergyman, one day at dinner. She says:

"Doctor found coffee was injuring him and decided to give Postum a trial, and we have used it now for four years with continued benefit. In fact, he is now free from the long train of ills that follow coffee drinking.

"To show how successful we are in making Postum properly, I will relate an incident. At a dinner we gave, Doctor suggested that we serve Postum instead of ordinary coffee.

"Doctor's brother, a Clergyman, supposed it was old-fashioned coffee, and remarked, as he called for his second cup, 'If you do preach against coffee I see you haven't forgotten how to make it.'"

This goes to show that well-made—fully boiled—Postum has much the flavor and richness of good coffee, although it has an individuality all its own. A ten days' trial will prove that it has none of the poisonous effect of ordinary coffee, but will correct the troubles caused by coffee. "There's a reason." Name furnished by Postum Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will reader of the Farmstead send me a reliable remedy for bone spavin, one that he has tried personally and found good?—D., Jamison, Neb.

I have a young cow that leaks her milk. Can someone tell what to do to stop it?—C., Marcellus, Mich.

Early Peas and Potatoes.

Garden peas and lettuce may be planted while there is yet frost in the ground. Moderate freezing will kill neither seed nor young plants.

For extra early potatoes, manure heavily a few rows in the drill, plant early seed, cover with 1 or 2 inches of manure, and then with 3 or 4 inches of soil. In this manner a small patch may be planted without danger before spring frosts are past, and new potatoes will be coming on before other growers think of having any.

Grading Seed Corn.

Corn growers have found out that it is impossible to get an even stand of corn unless the seed is graded so that a uniform number of grains will be deposited in practically every hill. This grading is much more important when the edgedrop planter is used. But no matter what kind of a planter is sued or what plates are used in the planter, unless the kernels are nearly uniform in length and thickness an even stand cannot be had. In Iowa alone it is estimated that corn growers lose annually more than $5,000,000 by not grading their seed before planting. I will pay any corn grower who has 40 acres or more of corn to plant, to buy one of the small graders now on the market. These machines will sort out grains as to thickness better than can be done by hand.

The Draft Horse.

The following extracts are from an address on breeding, made by Prof. Kennedy, of the Iowa station:

"In breeding draft horses, too much attention cannot be given to the question of weight. At all of the leading draft horse markets horse flesh sells at the rate of 25 cents per pound for each additional pound from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds; for 50 cents per pound from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds; for $1 a pound from 2,000 to 2,200 pounds, and from $2 to $2.50 per pound from 2,200 pounds upward, providing, of course, that the horse is sound, well made, and desirable in every other respect. Thus, the heavy ones are the kind we should all aim to produce, because at best we will get plenty of the lighter weights to meet the demands for the same.

"While a good horse can never be of a bad color, still some colors, such as the nicely dappled gray or blue roan are more in demand than others, thus command fancy prices.

"In discussing the advisability of the average farmer keeping pure bred draft mares, a somewhat new but very timely topic is opened up for consideration. Just why the average farmer has not been keeping pure bred draft mares for decades or more is one of the questions which amazes almost every man who has had any experience in the production of pure bred draft horses in this country or has any acquaintance with the methods pursued in the production of horses in practically all of the European countries. Is there any more reason why the average farmer should keep pure bred cows, pure bred ewes, or pure bred sows than in the case of pure bred draft mares? Draft horses are needed on the farm to perform the necessary farming operations. Is there any good reason why a considerable amount of this work should not be done with good pure bred brood mares? If the English farmer, the Scotch farmer, the French farmer, and the Belgian farmer on their small farms find it profitable to keep a pair or two of pure bred draft brood mares to do their farm work, why should not the same policy be a wise one to pursue in this country?

"When this policy becomes more general on the farm lands of the central west, two things, both of which are very much in evidence at the present time, will gradually disappear. First, the importation of such a large number of stallions, many of which are a detriment to the industry, and, second, the presence of the glib tongued chap whose business it is to organize companies of farmers to purchase these stallions at about five times what they cost on the other side of the Atlantic. In practically every one of the European countries the high class draft horses are produced more than 75 per cent of the same are produced on the small farms and by the tenant farmers. These farmers not only require their pure bred draft brood mares to do the major portion of the farm work, but they also require them to rear a colt every year, which in turn is sold to pay the rent of the ground used. In this way these people have been able to pay their high rents and in addition comfortably support their families."

Fresh Eggs for Hatching.

Among our best poultrymen it is the opinion that eggs should be set for hatching as soon as possible after being laid. "The fresher the eggs the surer the hatch," is doubtless a correct opinion. This shows where the man at a distance who has eggs to sell is at a disadvantage compared with the nearby fancier. It is known that the egg begins to evaporate its moisture as soon as laid. There is a glutinous substance that keeps in the evaporation for a while, but this soon disappears, and the older the eggs are the more the moistures escapes from it. It is altogether probable that the vitality of the chick depends to a very large extent on the moisture content of the egg when hatching begins. We know it is the custom of the hen in her native state to lay a whole clutch of eggs before she begins to sit. Some of the eggs must be three weeks old before incubation begins, but this does not prove that nature's way is the best. In the case of the fowl many of these eggs are lost, destroyed or are stolen by wild animals and birds. Man has to exercise a supervision over domesticated animals if he is to get the best results from them.

Asparagus.

At the meeting of the Southern Minnesota Horticultural society the subject of asparagus was gone over quite thoroughly, especially the matter of bleaching, and it seemed to be generally agreed that in our climate it was not practical to blanch the stalks for family use, however desirable white bunches may be for market, as the quality was rather injured than improved by the process. The plants should be set in rows from three to four feet apart, and from 18 inches to two feet apart in the rows, given good cultivation and allowed to make a growth the first two seasons without any cutting whatever, in order to give the plants a vigorous start and the ability to stand future heavy cropping.

Agriculture in Schools.

The Southern Educational association will soon take the first step looking to the introduction of agriculture as a part of common school work. It has secured from the University of Tennessee an agreement to establish a chair of agricultural pedagogy providing the association will furnish the salary of the professors.

Throughout the country attempts in various ways are being made to teach agriculture in some of its many forms as part of regular school work. These efforts are seriously handicapped and in many cases nullified by the lack of teachers fitted to teach this subject in addition to the regular courses required. It is to overcome this defect that the proposed chair of agricultural pedagogy is to be established.

It is first proposed to send the occupant of this chair to places in this country and in Europe where agriculture is being taught to children, to study in detail methods used. This is to be followed by the organization of a school in which agriculture will be taught to children in the best manner possible.

When this school has become an established fact courses will be offered in agricultural pedagogy for teachers, and those who begin this course will be given the opportunity to take part in the instruction in the already established school, Professor W. J. Spillman, agriculturist of the United States department of agriculture, is deeply interested in this plan. His well known enthusiasm and his practical experience in organizing investigation work will give the movement a splendid impetus. The work needs endowment that will bring an annual income of about $3,500. The working out of this plan will be watched with keen interest by educators all over the country, including the great west.

Commenting on the plan to add the study of agriculture to the public school course, the Orange Judd Farmer says:

"The subject is one of more than ordinary importance, and, as usual in such cases, instructors hold different views in regard to it. Those who have made a life study of education are very sorry to see anything in the nature of specializing obtain a foothold in our educational system. The term 'educated booby' has often been applied to graduates who do not know how to apply what they have learned. It is very important for young people to obtain the general knowledge of as many subjects as possible.

"You may call it amazing if you like, but there must be instructions sufficient to awaken an interest in a good many different directions. A full character must be rounded out on every side. For generations an apparently undue preference has been expressed in favor of the so-called classics because of the broadening effect on the minds of the pupils. Whether nature studies may be introduced in schools to properly take the place of a certain amount of other instruction remains to be proven. There is more necessity for teaching the principles of agriculture than most anything else outside of arithmetic and the English language. A knowledge of agriculture is a knowledge of nature, and it must be extremely valuable whether the pupil ever expects to live on a farm or not."

Feeding Animals.

It is economical to feed only as much as may be required. If too much carbonaceous material be fed to an animal the excess will be a loss, for the reason that the animals will assimilate and appropriate only the actual amount necessary for the purpose required by the system; and even when the farmer feeds liberally of carbonaceous material he may starve his animals if they do not receive nitrogenous food, for which reason it may be noticed on some farms, where the stock is liberally provided with certain kinds of food, the animals are not thrifty, the young ones do not grow, and the farmer is annoyed at the unsatisfactory results of what he supposes is good management, when the cause is a lack of perhaps only a single element, which, in connection with a less quantity of one of the kinds of food given, would produce a radical change. It is important then, in order to derive the best results from feeding animals, that the farmer thoroughly understands the quality of the materials used. In feeding value depends upon the proportions of those elements best adapted to the purposes in view, for unless a perfect knowledge of the composition of feeding stuffs is gained by the farmer he may feed at a loss and derive but little benefit from his stock.

Things Worth While.

Manure may fail to give good results the first year and show well the next. Much depends upon the condition of the material. It can not afford food to plants until it decomposes and its soluble material can be appropriated.

While some farmers are deploring the loss of profit on wool, the knowing ones are raising early or "hothouse" lambs, and make more profit from one ewe than they formerly did with half a dozen sheep kept for wool. They use the mutton breeds, attach but little value to the fleece, and make larger profits from sheep than they have ever done before.

A crack in the wall or a knot hole may receive but little consideration, yet a cold draught from such a source may be injurious to the animal. When a cow shrinks in the yield of milk in winter, while other cows are yielding up to the average, it indicates that something is wrong, the animal not being comfortable, and, unless the quarters are free from draughts, the farmer will pay a penalty for negligence.

Experiments made in France with the sunflower gave a return of 1,778 pounds of seed from an acre, yielding 15 per cent. of oil (about 120 pounds) and 80 per cent. of cake. The product varies, of course, with the kind, the climate and the soil. The common oil is used chiefly for woolen dressing, lighting and soap-making in Europe. The purified article is largely employed for table use, and is considered by some as equal to olive oil.

The ashes of plants show a larger percentage of lime than of any other material, thus demonstrating that lime is a very necessary ingredient in the soil. When phosphates are applied they carry lime to the soil, and the same is true of ashes. Lime also enters largely into the composition of the bones of animals, and the most rapid growth is made by animals which are fed on foods rich in lime, such as clover, bran and hay. Grain is deficient in lime.

If butter is a specialty on the farm the pigs are necessary to insure a profit. In the winter season the feeding of skim milk and buttermilk to pigs is the best and cheapest mode of making pork. With a clover patch for the pigs to occupy in summer and a mess of bran and buttermilk or skim milk at night they will grow rapidly without any other feed. If pigs are confined in pens they should have the grass cut and thrown into the pens, as they should have some kind of bulky food.

The most economical food is that which gives the best results. Fodder which was left in the field late in fall will not compare favorably with that which was protected in the barn. The value of the food depends upon its care and preparation, and economy is practiced by judicious management of the stock and the feeding of food that has not lost its nutritive qualities by exposure. Even straw may be made valuable by good care, and especially if

QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation, no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask for lyrics by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

John Lahrop Motley.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a short biographical sketch of John Lothrop Motley.—A. P., Graysville, O.

Motley was born at Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814, and died near Dorchester, England, May 92, 1877. His education was obtained at Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1831, and at the universities of Berlin and Gottingen. He was secretary of the United States legation at St. Petersburg in 1841. In 1856 he published The Rise of the Dutch Republic," which was at once recognized as a brilliant and scholarly production. During the civil war he zealously upheld the national cause in Europe. From 1861 to 1868 he was from 1861 to 1867, and to England from 1869 to 1870, being suddenly recalled. This action has never been satisfactorily explained. Motley continued writing until 1873, and in 1875 paid a visit to the United States. At one time, in 1849, Motley was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, where he often humorously referred to the experience when an extensive and, he fancied, impregnable report prepared by him as chairman of the committee on education was triumphantly demolished by George S. Boutwell, then a young representative from Gerton.

Not Entitled to Pension.

Editor Question Bureau: Can a widow whose husband served in the confederate army for a while, then went through the lines and volunteered in the union army and was mustered out to service February 1, 1865, served 2 months and was honorably discharged, draw a pension?—A. H. T., Marion, Va.

It is our opinion that the widow cannot draw a pension for the reason that her husband did not enlist in the service of the United States prior to January 1, 1865. However, if our inquirer is not satisfied with this answer we would recommend that he write to the pension bureau.

Lightning Rods.

Editor Question Bureau: As lightning rod agents are again with us, will you please inform us whether rods give us any protection to buildings, and if so, what kind is best? Inasmuch as I have known "protected" buildings being struck I am somewhat skeptical, so, are there any fire insurance companies in Ohio or any other state that will issue policies on barns unless they are rodded?—G. W. M. (No address given.)

In the United States, in one year recently, 1,847 buildings were struck by lightning. Of these, 44 had lightning rods, 855 had not, and there is no report or 952 buildings, whether they were rodded or not. It is reported as a fact that in nine months ending in 1892, 2,325 barns, 104 churches and 9 dwellings were struck by lightning, and the larger fire insurance companies have generally ceased insuring farm buildings. But the question whether it is worth while trying to protect buildings against lightning is not easily answered. Lightning-rods do not secure lower rates of insurance. The companies make no difference in the rates for "protected" buildings, and the officials rarely put them on their own buildings. It is argued that with insured buildings, rather than run the risk, it would probably pay owners to enmesh them with metal points. A mesh of barbed-wire fence over the roof and chimneys would be one of the cheapest and most effective protections. Perfect safety would be obtained by encircling a building in a metal sheath, as no electric discharge could penetrate it. At all events the lightning-rod shark, if he belongs to the species thought to have been extinct, could by all means be avoided.

The Presidio in 'Frisco.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly give, in your next issue, some information concerning the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.?—E. D. A., Wis Home, Wis.

The Presidio of San Francisco is a military fort in the suburbs of the city of San Francisco. It contains 1,480 acres. It was established as a military post by Spain, and Mexico continued it until it was ceded to the United States in 1848. It was established as a United States military post in 1850.

Les Miserables.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give the correct pronunciation of "Les Miserables." I have heard some presumably educated ladies pronounce it "Leez Mizer-robbles," which is neither English or French, sounding the final consonants and giving the short English i, while in nearly or all European languages they write "i" for long "E." When I sound the praises of The Blade by reading something from its columns aloud to Mike I want to know what to say.—J. W. Cameron, W. Va.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give the definition and proper pronunciation of "Les Miserables?"—C. M. Wallace, W. Va.

The proper pronunciation of Les Miserables is La Me-za-rabl, long sound of "A," and "A," respectively, meaning "The Unfortunates."

Col. Bob Ingersoll.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a biographical sketch of Bob Ingersoll, when and where he was born, and when he died. What was his dying statement regarding his infidelity and belief as to the future?—N. B. S., Al, Ga.

Robert G. Ingersoll was born at Dresden, N. Y., August 11, 1833. He died at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., July 21, 1899. Mr. Ingersoll made no dying statement and it is not clear just why this question should be asked so often. His last hours were those of a kind-hearted, jovial man, who, he recognized the approaching end, kept the knowledge to himself. His death was unexpected and came without a twitch of muscle or spasm of pain, after a few pleasant words spoken to his wife. His body was cremated.

Col. Ingersoll received a common school education, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He soon became prominent in the courts and in Democratic politics. In the civil war he recruited the Eleventh Illinois cavalry and entered the army as colonel. November 29, 1862, while carrying with a force of 600 men to intercept a confederate raiding party he was captured by a force of 10,000 men, but was soon paroled and given command of a camp in St. Louis. He soon afterward resigned.

After the war he became a Republican, and was made attorney-general of Illinois in 1866. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1876, and put in nomination for President James G. Blaine, whom he termed "the plumed knight." His nominating speech gave him a national reputation as an orator, and he afterward lectured frequently. He was prominent in politics for several years. He took up his permanent residence in New York City in 1892, and practiced law there until his death.

Robert Dale Owen.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a biographical sketch of Robert Dale Owen.—S. R. W., Marietta, O.

Robert Dale Owen was an American social reformer. He was born in Scotland November 17, 1800, and died at Lake George June 17, 1877. He was educated in Switzerland and England, and came to the United States for the first time in 1825 in connection with the communistic experiment of the elder Owen at New Harmony, Posey county, Indiana. In 1826 he received from Fanny Wright 860 acres of unimproved land at Nashoba, near Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of establishing under white direction a settlement of liberated negroes. This scheme was as impossible as the other. In 1827, with Fanny Wright, he established at New York a journal called The Free Inquirer, a socialistic and agnostic publication. In 1832 he returned to Indiana, where in 1835 he was elected to the legislature as a Democrat. He was also elected to congress in 1843 and 1845. A measure concerning the Oregon boundary, introduced by him in 1844, became the basis of the settlement of 1846. He was prominent in founding the Smithsonian Institute and in the remodeling of the Indiana constitution. In 1853 he was made charge d'affaires at Naples, and in 1855 minister. After his return he was active as an abolitionist. In his later years he was a firm believer in spiritualism, and in this connection he wrote some of his most interesting books. Among others he wrote an autobiography covering the first 27 years of his career.

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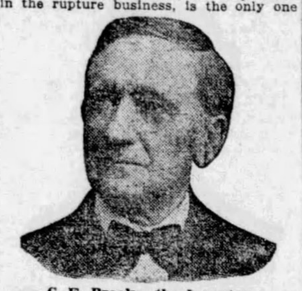

C. E. Brooks, the Inventor.

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Canal Locks.

Editor Question Bureau: I should like to know something about canal locks, for what purpose they are used.—M. E., Mount Olice, Ill.

The purpose of canal locks is to shift boats from one level to another. The principle of a lock is to open a small basin with one closed end into a larger one, thus raising or lowering the water of the smaller to the level of the water of the larger without much affecting the latter. The lock is a chamber with its sides at the upper level and its bottom at the lower; and to save water it is made as nearly as possible the size of the largest vessel that is to use it, with six inches to a foot of play at each side and end. The lateral walls in the more important canals are of stone. The ends are wood or iron folding gates, opening up stream; each made of two leaves pivoted in the walls, each leaf a little more than half the width of the lock, so that they shut together at an obtuse angle angainst the current, the weight therefore only serving to close them still tighter. When a vessel is to be brought from one level to the other, it is floated into the basin or "pound," and the gate shut behind it. A sluice or value in the upper gate then admits water and slowly raises it to the upper level, or the one in the lower gate lets it down to the lower level, as the case may be. These sluices are worked by lock and pinion in the gate, or revolve on an axis, and are managed, like the gates themselves, by long levers. In the better equipped and important ones steam power is used for operating the gates.

The Socialist Platform.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give a synopsis of the Socialist national platform—W. G., Allendale, Mo.

In the Socialist platform of 1904 Socialism was explained to mean that "all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to the creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open to all equally." The platform asks for "shortened days of labor and increased wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the condition of the workers; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention by the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalistic system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker. But in so doing we are using these remedial measures as means to one great end—the co-operative commonwealth."

Then note this beautiful dream: "Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation for the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come into their rightful inheritance."

Victor Hugo.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please print a biographical sketch of Victor Hugo?—L. R. N., Rockport, Ind.

Victor Marie Hugo was born in 1802, and died in 1885. His father was a general in the Napoleonic wars. Some years of young Hugo's life were spent in Spain, where his father held an important command, and some in Italy. The boy's early education was superintended by his mother. Quite early in the boy's life he showed a talent for poetry, and at the age of 17 he began serious literary work. In 1841 Hugo was elected a member of the Academy. In 1848 he served as a deputy from Paris, his sympathies being ardently republican. The empire and the hostility of Napoleon drove him into years of exile, spent first at Brussels, then in Jersey, and finally in Guernsey. Among other books written at this time was "Les Miserables," without doubt Hugo's greatest prose work. With the fall of Napoleon his exile came to an end, and he returned to France and was elected to the national assembly. He resigned his seat, however, not long after his election, and again spent some time in Brussels. On his return to France in 1876, he was elected senator for life. His later years were spent quietly in Paris, where he died, and his body was laid to rest in the Pantheon.

Widow's Pension.

Editor Question Bureau:A woman married a soldier about 1885. He was accidentally killed, and she was given a pension of $8 per month. In 1896 she married another soldier, and her pension ceased. This year her second husband died, leaving one child, two years of age. Now is either the widow or child entitled to pension?—W. C., Ceralor, Ky.

The widow is not entitled to a pension as the result of the death of her second husband, for the reason that she did not marry him prior to the passage of the act of June 27, 1890. However, she would seem to be entitled to a pension on account of the death of her first husband, provided she is left without means of support other than her daily labor and an actual net income of $250 a year. In our opinion the child is not entitled to a pension under any circumstances.

African Explorations.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell something about Central Africa? What progress has been made in civilization since the explorations of Livingstone and Stanley? Has it all been explored by white men, and are wild beasts still plentiful?—M. J. B., Spring Mills, Pa.

Since 1883 the explorations of Africa has been carried on by a multitude of explorers. In the north the French have pushed south from Algeria, and French explorers have added greatly to our knowledge of the Sahara. Dr. Junker devoted several years to exploring the country between the basin of the Nile and the Kongo. Since the British occupation of Uganda many officers have mapped the country between the coast and the lakes, Uganda itself, and the country to the west. Italian and British explorers have added to our knowledge of the Somali land of the desert between the Nile and the Red sea. Lakes Rudolf and Stefanie have been discovered and explored, and it has been found that the Omo flows into Lake Rudolf. Gregory has investigated Mount Kenia; Meyer has ascended Kilima-Naro; Baumann and other German explorers have visited the region west and south of that mountain, round by the south of Lake Victoria, and on to Lake Albert Edward. In 1894 Count Gotzen crossed from east to west, discovered Lake Kivu to the south of Lake Albert Edward, and a lofty active volcano near its shores, coming out by the Kongo. Many other Germans have been active in German East Africa, while in British Central Africa the explorers have filled in many blanks, and British naval officers have charted Lake Nyassa. These are but a few of the steps that have been taken by explorers in recent years. A great proportion of the inhabitants of Africa are heathens of the lowest type. Over the great part of the continent civilization is at a low ebb, yet in various regions the natives who have not come in contact with a higher civilization show a considerable skill in agriculture and various mechanical arts, as in weaving and metal working.

The lion is the typical carnivore of Africa. He has been driven from the coast settlements to the interior, where he still reigns king of the forest. The leopard and panther rank next to the lion. Hyenas of more than one species, and jackals, are found all over Africa. Elephants in large herds abound in the forests of the tropical regions, and their tusks form a leading article of commerce.

The Westminster Assembly.

T. J. H., Chickalah, Ark.: The Westminster assembly of divines was an assembly held in the middle of the seventeenth century for the settlement of a general creed and form of worship throughout Great Britain, at a time when Presbyterianism had a strong foothold in Scotland as well as in Scotland. November 23, 1641, the house of commons addressed to the king a remonstrance desiring a synod of the most learned and pious men throughout the island for the settling of the government of the church, but it was not until 1643 that an ordinance was passed convoking the long-proposed assembly of divines. By this act 121 clergymen, with 10 lords and 20 commoners as lay assessors, were nominated as constituents of the assembly. Among the first were the bishops of Exeter and Worcester, Drs. George Morley, John Hacket, William Nicholson, Edward Reynolds and Roberts Sanderson, afterwards bishops; Dr. James Fisher, archbishop of Armagh; Edmund Calamy, John Lightfoot, Cornelius Burges, Thomas Swisse and numerous other divines of the Calvanistic or Puritan larty. The lay memoers Vanes (father and son), Oliver St. John, John Pym, and other noted adherents of the popular cause. The assembly commenced its sittings July 1, 1643, at Westminster Abbey, but in the meantime a proclamation forbidding the assembly to meet had been issued by the king June 2, which had the effect of inducing the greater part of the Episcopal members to absent themselves, and Episcopacy was thus almost entirely unrepresented. The majority of those who remained were Presbyterians, but there was a powerful and energetic minority of independents. A deputation was now sent along with commissioners from the English parliament to the general assembly in the Scottish church and the Scottish convention of estates, soliciting their co-operation in the proceedings of the Westminster assembly, and accordingly four Scottish clergymen and two laymen were admitted to seats and votes by an act of the English legislature. The assembly continued to hold its sittting till February 22, 1649. Among the results of its deliberations were the directory of public worship, which was presented to parliament April 20 and ratified October 2, 1644; the confession of faith presented to parliament in October and November, 1646, and ratified, with a few verbal alterations, in March, 1648; the shorter catechism, presented to the house of commons November 5, 1647, and the longer catechism September 15, 1648. In the latter period of the sittings of the assembly the growing power of the independent party in parliament presented a serious obstacle to the carrying into effect of its recommendation, though in 1648 an order of parliament was pronounced "all parishes and places whatsoever," with the exception of chapels for the king and peers, to be under the Presbyterian form of church government. The accession of Cromwell to power destroyed the hopes of the Presbyterians, and on the Restoration the whole proceedings of the Westminster assembly, with the ratification of parliament, were annulled as invalid. However, the present standards of the Presbyterian churches are made up of the various formalities above enumerated.

Peter Cartwright.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell us something of the life of the pioneer preacher, Peter Cartwright, of Kentucky and Illinois. Was he of national renown? And was he a politician?—J. M. C., Ipava, Ill.

Rev. Peter Cartwright was one of the most interesting and picturesque characters of pioneer days. He was not what would be called a politician in these times. However, he did hold public office, twice sitting in the Illinois legislature. In 1846 he was defeated by Abraham Lincoln in an election for congress. Cartwright was born in Virginia, September 1, 1785, of very poor parents. His father served as a patriot soldier in the revolutionary war. Shortly after independence was won the family removed to Kentucky. Their first place of abode was at Lancaster, Lincoln county. In 1793 the family removed again, this time to Logan county, in the southern part of the state. The father was not a religious man, but permitted Methodist preachers to use his cabin for holding services. The mother was a member of the church and worshiped at a place some miles distant from their home known as Rogue's Harbor. The majority of the inhabitants were persons who had sought the locality as a place of refuge from punishment for offenses committed. Sunday was set apart for hunting, fishing, horse racing, card playing and dancing. In all these young Cartwright took part, to the mental anguish of his mother, while his father gave him a race horse and a pack of cards. At one time he was sent to school, but his education was limited. Seventeen years of age he began to realize he was leading a wicked life and began to regret the life he was leading, and one day, in agony of mind, he went out to the horse-lot to try to pray. He imagined he heard a voice from heaven saying: "Peter, look above!" Shortly after, in 1801, at a camp meeting, he joined the Methodist church and began to speak and exhort in local meetings. At the camp meetings, which were then in vogue throughout the inhabited parts of the country, in which he took an active part, Cartwright became known as the "Kentucky Boy." He had no theological training except that derived from the Bible and his labor in religious gatherings. In October, 1803, he joined the ranks of the circuit preachers and in 1808 he was ordained a deacon, and in the same year was married, and he rode circuits in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in 1812 was made a presiding elder. His presiding eldership covered a period of more than 50 years. In 1823 he set out from Logan county, Illinois, for a new home and reached Pleasant Plains, which he made his home forever afterward, he having previously been transferred to the Illinois conference. In the Illinois conference of 1832 he was placed on the superannuated list for a year, but, finding at the expiration of a few hours that there was no one to take the presiding eldership of a new district, at his own suggestion the vote by which he was put upon the superannuated list was reconsidered and, despite his years of toil and the infirmities incident to his exposures, he was given the new appointment and discharged his duties successfully.

Cartwright was a strong antagonist of slavery and champion of the cause of African colonization from the United States. He was widely recognized as a notable type of the "backwoods preacher," as he was called. He died at Pleasant Hills, September 25, 1872.

Grover Cleveland.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me where ex-President Cleveland was born and educated, what occupation he followed, and in what capacity he served the public prior to his becoming President of the United States?—T. H. M., St. Johns, Ore.

Grover Cleveland was born at Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837. His first schooling was obtained at Fayetteville, N. Y., and here, at an early age, he held a clerkship in a country store. He obtained further instruction at Clinton, Onalda county, when the family settled there, and at the age of 17 he was appointed assistant teacher at the New York Institution for the Blind. In 1853 he had a clerkship with a law firm in Buffalo, and began to read law, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. In January, 1863, he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county. At this time his means were limited, he had his mother and sisters to support, and being conscripted and unable to serve in the war he was compelled to borrow money with which to hire a substitute. In 1865 he was defeated for the district attorneyship of Erie county, but in 1870 he was elected sheriff of Erie county. He next became mayor of Buffalo, and was finally elected governor of New York by a plurality of nearly 200,000 and from this office he stepped into the presidency.

National Holidays.

Editor Question Bureau: What does it take to make a national holiday? Do European countries have national holidays? Is the Fourth of July a national holiday in any sense with us? Distinguish between national and legal holidays.—C. S., Valparaiso, Ind.

This sounds like a school question, and, like all school questions, it would seem that the oftener it is answered in these columns the oftener it is asked. To make a holiday a national holiday in the United States it would have to be made such by the national law making body, which cannot be done for the reason that the constitution has delegated certain rights to states that congress cannot take from them and passing laws for their own government is one of them. England may have and does have national holidays, for the reason that parliament is the general law making power for the whole kingdom, and its laws are national in scope. The Fourth of July is not a national holiday, except in the sense that it is a legal holiday in all the states, the District of Columbia and the Territories, but outside of the District of Columbia and the territories it required enactment by the various legislatures to make the day a legal holiday. It is national only in its scope. The President's proclamation designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories.

Miscellaneous.

W. R. A., Wells, Minn.: If you will look up your Blade of January 3 last you will find an interesting article on the Campbell method of farming. Previous to that date other articles appeared in The Blade on the subject.

H. S., Glen Mary, Tenn.: You ask if the pension department recognizes a common law marriage. In a previous question you stated circumstances wherein the pension office did recognize a common law marriage or was made the victim of deception. If we remember the case correctly the common law husband has since married. Somebody must be guilty of wrongdoing, and the question is one for the Bureau to deal with. Kindly excuse us.

O. H. O., Stop, W. Va.: We cannot give you the sketch you want.

J. B., Jennings, Kan.: Consult an attorney for the information you desire.

K. D., LaBelle, Mo.: We cannot give dates of manufacture of the wares you mention.

W. M. J., Smithfield, O.: Refer to recent issues of The Blade. We have printed columns on the subject you ask about.

G. W. S., Rome, Ga.: We know of no way to help you out in the matter you ask about.

W. D. S., Hoytville, O.: In our opinion you still retain interest in your phone stock. Better refer the matter to a lawyer.

R. P. R., Riddles, Ore.: In The Blade of a recent issue you will find an article on the subject of New Mexico. We cannot reprint it.

G. W. H., Nortonville, Kan.: Old soldiers cannot transfer their homestead rights to another, if we correctly understand the law.

P. C., Sheridan, Wyo.: We do not think the dates of the National G. A. R. encampmnt at Saratoga have been fixed.

B. S., Waterloo, Ind., and B. A. Roscoe, Ill.: The Blade cannot vouch for any mining company, nor answer any question concerning the value of mining stocks. Kindly do not ask it.

B. R., Dahlonega, Ga.: We are unable at this time to give you the information you want.

A. O. R., Toledo, Ill.: Under the new law rural mail carriers will receive, beginning July 1, 1907, $900 a year. This means all rural carriers, as was stated in last week's Blade. We cannot make it any clearer than that.

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MARKS PUT ON OLD SILVER

Their Use in Determining Age and Genuineness of the Article.

Every mark on your old silver means something, and if you care to be sure about its age or maker, a study of these marks and the system is essential. A record has been kept at Goldsmiths' hall, London, for five centuries of all annual date letters and of the registered silversmiths and their private marks.

In 1337 King Edward III. granted a charter to the Goldsmiths' guild. During the reign of Edward IV. the Goldsmiths' Company of London, as it came to be known, invented and put into practice an alphabetical system of marks changing each year. There were similar codes in the provincial assay offices.

This system is one of the few bequests of the middle ages which have stood the test of time practically without change. By the provisions of this system we have not only a lasting index by which to judge the age of gold and silver, but we have a guaranty of genuineness.

Neither the date marks nor maker's marks are hall marks, properly speaking though all marks on silver are commonly referred to as hall marks. The true hall marks are the leopard and the lion. The leopard's head was used first from 1300 and in 1545 a lion passant was added. These marks were punched into the metal with a die, the animal appearing in a shield or oblong field.

Until 1550 a small crown appeared over the lion; from 1557 to 1680 the puncheon followed the outline of the lion's body; after that the lion appeared on an oblong shield. These various forms of the hall mark indicate certain periods and are sometimes helpful in determining the age of a piece of silver when the date mark is indistinct. The date letter or year mark system seems to have been definitely settled about 1518, for although there was an alphabetical system more than 50 years before, it is customary to go back to 1518 as an accurate starting point.

Charles II. raised the standard of the metal and in 1695 the new quality was given a new mark—Britannia, sitting in an oblong puncheon, with a lion's head erased. The standard was found to be too soft for practical purposes, however, and in 1720 there was a return to the old and present standard of metal, with the leopard's head and the lion passant. Naturally, these Britannia pieces are rare.

Makers began to use their private marks about 1363. At first they used the first two letters of the surname; about 1739 the initials were substituted. For example, prior to this date Paul Lamerie's mark was La; afterward it became P. L.

Thus there are four marks on the silver up to 1784—leopard's head, lion, date letter and maker's mark. In 1784 the sovereign's head was added—the governmental customs mark—making five punches in all. There were changes from time to time in the fixed hall marks which are worth noting. For example, the leopard's head was set in a puncheon following its outlines until 1678, when it began to appear in a symmetrical shield of five sides.

In 1696 the head was reduced somewhat in size. In 1720 the leopard lost his beard and his shield became oblong, until 1823 his crown mark was taken from him.

These were all London marks. There were in addition provincial marks. The Edinburgh hall mark dates from 1457. It was a tripleturreted castle or tower. The standard mark was a thistle, which was substituted, for the master's initial in 1757. The date letter cycles began in Edinburgh in 1681.

RATS COMMIT A BURGLARY

Effect Entrance to a Bread Box Supposed to Be Secure.

A man who was graduated from Yale in 1884 is now a bachelor. He lives in a very old house on upper Broadway. The few attentions his house receives come from a char-woman of great age and little activity. Hence there are rats on the premises.

They are remarkable rats and when you are told of their achievements by their landlord you are inclined to be incredulous. Yet you can't deny the eviuences of their intelligence.

In the kitchen is a large cupboard. On its broad shelf rests a rather heavy tin breadbox. Generally it contains bread.

For a long time the tin cover kept the rats out. Then the rats held a council of war, appointed a committee on ways and means and lived on potato peelings until the report came in.

The committee did its work well. It decided that rats were poorly equipped to cope with tin breadboxes in an upright position it behooved them to proceed against the box, push it off the cupboard and allow the well-known laws of gravitation to do the rest.

The plan was a success. Morning after morning the owner of the breadbox came into his kitchen he found the box on the floor in confusion. The bread was gone to the last crumb.

Successive falls dented the poor old box out of shape, and while the owner is a mild-mannered person he can't afford new breadboxes every week, so he drove two large staples into his cupboard, fastening them against the box. Since then the rats have had no bread.

Another feat the rodents accomplished handily is even more remarkable. The owner of the house keeps his flour in a large cylindrical can. The top fastens on snugly.

The industrious rats have succeeded in removing the top from the can on a dozen different occasions. The opened can is tipped over and the flour is consumed, presumably with great rejoicing.

It requires quite a bit of strength to remove the cover with the fingers, and how the rats succeed, using their tough little noses and paws, is beyond any explaining. But the evidences were there and the Yale bachelor is an honest man.—New York Sun.

The Repartee of Moriz Rosenthal.

Moriz Rosenthal, the famous pianist, is almost as well known for his wit as for his wonderful mastery of the piano. An interview which a somewhat inexperienced reported had with him might be taken as an example in instance. It ran something like this:

"Do you think a true artist should be bound by tradition, should have no opinion of his own?"

"Some have several, suitable to various climes and times."

"Should one practice scales?"

"One should not practice scales; one should play them, perfectly."

"What do you consider a great modern composer?"

"Strauss."

"Johann or Richard?"

"Why be particular about such a trifling detail as a Christian name? Let us hold to the main questions."

"I would like your opinion of Godowski's arrangements."

"I think he has made arrangements for a winter tour through Germany."

"I see; but how does De Pachmann's left hand impress you?"

"It is small, white and well kept."

"Should a composer print his opus number?"

"No, he should induce a well-paying published to print it."

"Where is the most intelligent public to be found?"

"At my concerts. Are you sure there is one of the others you would like to know?" urged Rosenthal.

"Whom do you regard as the greatest living composer?"

"Frederic Chopin."

"And the greatest dead composer?"

"My friend, Herr ——, of Vienna. He is one of the teachers at the Conservatorium there. Is that all? Well, goodby, whenever you would like information about music, information unadorned, frank and free, always come to me."—From Here and There in the Bohemian.

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TECHNICAL TRAINING.

The Need of Other Things in Our Natural Life.

If it be true, as the philosophers say, that true happiness consists in activity, President Roosevelt must indeed be a happy man. With "nu spelling," with killing grizzlies and giving expert advice to fathers as a vocation, and making peace between two mighty warring nations and acting as general manager of 80,000,000 of opinionated Americans, our President certainly functionizes all his function, and should have reached the "ultima thule" of human happiness. His latest piece of literary endeavor—the recent message to congress—deals with a most important part of our commercial world, the training of artisans and mechanics in a thorough and expeditious manner. President Roosevelt gives due tribute to our great technical school and to the thorough technical research of our great universities. But he lays especial stress upon the training of apprentices and workmen by some co-ordinated scheme of manual training schools. He however, points to the great need of such a development and the many and manifold benefits to be expected, rather than to the exact means of accomplishing the desired results.

In any trade there is a great necessity for skilled workers. A good mason or machinist is paid wages that make the weekly stipend of the average clerk look like the proverbial thirty pieces of our minimum coinage. And the lot of the highly-paid workman from a material standpoint is far ahead of the lot of a college professor. The vast mass of our folk must of necessity be privates in the industrial army. To enable them to learn the methods and acquire the manual dexterity of their work a complete system of manual education is necessary. This is done more and more by isolated state and city organizations. How the national government is going to further this without increasing the "centralization" of authority, already grown to an extent that would have appalled Alexander Hamilton, is hard indeed to see. Possibly some such system as that used by the department of agriculture in its co-operation with the several state agricultural colleges and stations will be the solution.

The American possesses in great degree the ability to make a living. But he possesses in a slight degree only the ability of using his leisure hours with pleasure. In short, we have not developed the art of living, but have developed the business of making a living. To make a young man an artisan is all right. But public opinion should do better. It would show him how to relax and play. There has been improvement in this. The diversification of industry and the development of machinery has reduced the minimum working day to eight hours. But the other hours are often foolishly spent. If each working family possessed a home with a small acreage devoted to extensive farming and with a poultry farm and a few hives of bees, the increase in the productivity of the United States would be enormous. This is one way to increase the efficiency of happiness throughout our land. A person's happiness is like the amperes of Ohm's law, his means of satisfying his desires divided by his wants. The current flow of pleasure should be increased by increasing in a rational manner the natural means rather than by decreasing the wants. With all our natural wealth and greatness there is some foolishness about the lives of rich and poor save in isolated rare individuals.

How to cultivate repose and to relax and divert the streams of energy in other lines—the proper balance between one's powers and his task, the proper distribution between one's physical, intellectual and spiritual faculties, is the greatest question of anthropology. Old King Arthur, who, in his wise, practical views of life, seems to resemble our Benjamin Franklin, gave the maxim, "Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest and eight hours for play." Proper industrial training, such as Germany is following up in her slow and scientific manner, but affected by us in our effective American way, will bring about this consummation by increasing the efficiency of the workman. As our President Roosevelt has touched a most pertinent question of the times in a most vigorous fashion. He will arouse public opinion on this subject, fecundate an idea in many minds, and thus do more toward softening the discordant strain in the life of a nation that ought to be supremely happy.—Electrochemical and Metallurgical Industry.

Where He Must Stop.

Arthur Herkimer, the Missouri historian, told at a dinner in St. Louis a story about the famous Governor Claiborne F. Jackson.

"Jackson," he said, "married, one after another, five sisters. The thing seems incredible, but it is a fact.

"When the fifth time Claiborne Jackson broached a marital proposition to his father-in-law—the old man was 80 and quite deaf—this conversation ensued:

"'I want Lizzie.'

"'Hey?'

"'I want you to give me Elizabeth.'

"'Oh, you want me to give you Elizabeth, do you? What for?'

"'For my wife.'

"'For your wife?'

"'I—want—to—marry—Lizzie!'

"'Oh

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1907.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 182,000

Current Comment

Mr. Harriman says everybody hates a successful man. Not if he keeps his foot off everybody's neck.

The Washington Post has found a good definition for "mollycoddle." His name is Count Boni de Castellane.

With slower railroad schedules the people who live in the small towns may again hope to see the trains go by.

An old-fashioned Kansas editor would like to see a picture of Evelyn Nesbit in the act of washing dishes.

The physician who advises people to eat what their appetite craves will not find it necessary to advertise for patients.

It must be rather humiliating to Honduras and Nicaragua to think that they cannot attract the attention of any peacemakers.

With a variety of bugs menacing the winter wheat the Democratic party may begin to have hopes of the future.

The faith of Dowieites who stand around watching for the return of their prophet will appear more pitiful than sublime.

Mr. Rockefeller says he thinks he talks too much. Perhaps you may have noticed what a chatterbox he has always been.

There are probably times when Mr. William Loeb gets pretty tired of throwing bootjacks at the Roosevelt third-term movement.

There will be some real trouble in this country if two of the panics predicted by our great railroad men should ever come together in a head-on collision.

If The Hague convention could sprout wings on mere man there would be greater reason to hope for permanent universal peace.

"Peace be with you," were Dowie's last words to his followers. But they seem to have mistaken what he said to be a dying man's English for "sic 'em."

In the matter of giving away her money Mrs. Russell Sage is doing well. Of course she cannot be expected to violate the union rules by overworking herself.

Mrs. Sage's $10,000,000 gift to society is to be handled systematically. A great disappointment to persons who hoped it would be a case of go early and avoid the rush.

A Colorado farmer gave his wife $3,000 with which to buy a new hat, and he has not seen her since. He should have kept himself better posted on the price of millinery.

With the possible exception of the man whose heart rejoices when he sees an automobile stuck in the mud, everybody can join Mr. Bryan in his good roads proposition.

Ex-Senator Burton, of Kansas, is going to make a speech the day after he gets out of jail. Once the speech-making habit gets hold of a man even a jail scare won't cure him.

A man who pretends to know says 200,000,000 atoms of matter could lie in a row on an inch of space. It is much easier to believe him than it would be to count 'em.

We may not learn much that is new in regard to the Panama canal from Uncle Joe Cannon, but we shall probably get it in different language from any that has been used heretofore.

Some of Dowie's faithful followers pretend to believe that their prophet will come back. They seem to forget that he may like the place he has gone to so well that he will not want to come back.

A Missouri woman is suing an editor because he said in an obituary that her husband had gone to a happier home. It never pays for an editor to say what he thinks when writing an obituary.

It might be well enough for President Roosevelt to begin to think of a few things to say in a farewell address, for his admirers seem determined to compel him to give an imitation of George Washington.

Here is a sentiment, written by Mr. William Loeb, Jr., which a number of aspiring statesmen would like to have people paste in their hats: "The President has nothing to add to his statement issued on the night of his election, 1904."

Porto Rico may feel assured that when Speaker Cannon tells them they are not ready for self-government they are not ready, and that's all there is to it. The speaker has been running a government long enough to know what he is talking about.

There is much doubt as to what will become of Dowieism now that the prophet is dead. There probably isn't a single follower of the Dowie doctrine who has the requisite amount of whiskers to sucessfully carry forward the work.

The rumor that John D. Rockefeller would set aside $50,000,000 for the civilization of China made only about two jumps before it was overtaken by the denial. Had the rumor been given a fair start the race might have been more interesting.

IS HARRIMAN SINCERE?

It is reported that President Roosevelt, in his talk with Pierpont Morgan, declared that much of the criticism against railroad management was due to Harriman's methods; that the man was a "menace to the welfare of the country and should be stripped of his influence." We cannot vouch for the truth of this report, but the President might have said this without fear of successful contradiction. There is no denying the iniquity of Mr. Harriman's transactions in high finance. If he has not broken the laws of the nation, it is because the laws are not as comprehensive as they should be, for he has certainly gone beyond the pale of justice and offended the moral sense.

That Mr. Harriman is not at all confident in his position is apparent in the celerity with which he changed front. When the Interstate Commerce Commission began its investigation of Chicago & Alton affairs, he was defiant and arrogant. He even presumed to dissect the President's character, and to attribute to the latter the lack of "fixity of purpose." But as the commission dug deeper into Chicago & Alton, Harriman experienced a change of heart. He began to hedge. Finally he called on the President and pleaded for peace. He concluded that he had had enough of war. There was no fight left in him and when he quit Washington he was singing the glories of co-operation. He was convinced, to all outward appearances, that the President was not bent on destroying the railroads but on regulating them in their own and the people's interest.

As to the sincerity of Harriman's conversion, everyone is entitled to his opinion, the truth or falsity of which will be demonstrated by future developments. For there is to be no turning back in the administration's program. The President is not playing with fancies. He knows the need of railway regulation and he will not be swerved from his purpose. And if Harriman is honest in his adopted faith, he can be of material assistance in bringing railroad managers into the fold. Through co-operation of the right kind, the reform can be accomplished with very slight friction and small loss of energy.

MONSIGNOR T. B. THORPE.

Monsignor Thomas B. Thorpe was a good churchman and beloved by the people of his faith. But he was more—he was a good citizen, a patriotic citizen, and he was beloved by thousands of Protestants who knew of his great heart and the bounty that flowed from it.

This honored resident of Cleveland passed from life just as the Angelus was beginning to ring, his spirit taking flight in the solemn devotion to the Virgin Mary, and it is a coincidence to be noted that he was especially attracted to the story of the Mother of Jesus. Likewise he was a staunch admirer of St. Patrick, and that death should come on the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint is regarded by the friends of the deceased as a divine dispensation.

Monsignor Thorpe's first charge was as assistant to the priest of St. Francis de Sales in this city. He was here only a short time, but during his long residence in Cleveland, he made many visits to the Toledo parishes and became closely identified with their growth.

He was strong in affection for his country and took a keen interest in national affairs. His friendship for the late President McKinley was deep and reciprocal and was the occasion of many delightful intercourses.

While Monsignor Thorpe's services to the church were of a character to call for recognition from the pope, and brought him the love and respect of all Catholics, he was better known to the world for his broad charities, for his effort to alleviate suffering and distress and for his plain, unassuming life. He was an altruist in the truest sense and his deeds of kindness extended beyond the realms of his church. And because of this, his death will be mourned by Catholics and Protestants alike.

THEODORE SHONTS' POLICY.

The proposition of Governor Hughes, embodied in a bill before the New York legislature, is that the public utilities of the commonwealth shall be placed more directly under state control through the agency of a commission. Inferentially it has been assumed that this measure would meet with stern opposition at the hands of the corporations, although the governor's avowed purpose is to regulate and not to restrict the reasonable operation of these utilities.

Contrary to the usual course pursued by corporations in matters of this kind, the Interborough company, which controls the transportation service of New York city, has announced through its new president, Theodore Shonts, that it will not oppose the Hughes bill. "Nor will we," adds Mr. Shonts, "oppose any bill which will accomplish more harmonious relations between the public and the public service corporations." Elaborating on this statement, he says:

> I took hold of my present work with a firm determination to do all I could to bring about a better understanding between the public and our corporations, feeling certain that in the long run the corporations could prosper only by giving satisfactory service and by having satisfactory relations with the public and the municipal authorities.
>
> I believe that the public authorities, whether those now existing or such as may be created, should have broader powers in dealing with the complicated traffic conditions in Greater New York. We will do our best to render effective any plan which the legislature in its wisdom may adopt with that end in view. I assume the legislature will welcome suggestions in aid of the purposes of the bills which further discussion and study may develop. I may add that the directors and principal owners of the company are in entire accord with me on this subject.

In this statement Mr. Shonts has outlined a policy which it is hoped officials of other corporations, whether public service or quasi-public, will adopt. It is the short road to success. It will solve a mighty problem. It will remove the veil of distrust in which most corporations are now enveloped, and compel the confidence of the people. Mr. Shonts is close to President Roosevelt and understands the motives that have guided the latter's attacks on corporations. It is not that the President wishes to impair their usefulness or to restrict their operation within legitimate lines, but he has observed, as most of us have observed, that the natural tendency of active capital, when uncurbed, is to encroach on the rights of the people, and he would restore it to its proper level. The hostile feeling that has been engendered between the people and the public service corporations is inimical to the interests of all. The latter may seem to enjoy prosperity by their encroachments, but it is only a temporary advantage to be quickly followed by a reaction which spells disaster. President Roosevelt is seeking earnestly to readjust the true balance before disaster comes, and this has been the guiding star of his activities in the matter of regulating corporations.

Mr. Shonts wisely accepts the new idea and thereby blazes a path which all corporations should follow. He believes not only that it is the right course from a patriotic point of view, but that it redounds to the financial advantage of investors. Capital seeks to reap the best possible returns, and its greatest asset is public confidence. Any street railway property, like the Interborough company, is wholly dependent on the people for its business, and while they may grumblingly accept poor service and permit predatory acts for a time, they sooner or later rebel, either directly or through their representatives, and in a conflict of that kind the company comes out second best. The aim of capital so invested should be, therefore, to avoid any possibility of a misunderstanding, and, as Mr. Shonts says, that can be most surely accomplished through co-operation.

THE SOUTH AND IMMIGRATION.

Under the ruling of Secretary Bonaparte the recently organized immigration bureaus in the south, designed to solve the labor problem, find their occupation gone. Several southern states were planning to send agents abroad for the express purpose of inducing desirable foreigners to locate in that section of the country, but the secretary holds that this is in violation of the contract labor law. While the secretary deprecates the situation, he feels that the only way in which the south can get relief is through an amendment of the law, and inasmuch as that particular feature of it was incorporated at the behest of union labor, the outlook is not promising.

It would seem that a clear distinction should be made between a contractor who seeks to import foreign labor because it is cheap, and states that wish to encourage settlement of aliens to supply an extraordinary demand for labor. The former comes directly in competition with American labor, while the latter are solely interested in the expansion of their industries, which will otherwise wither. We are accepting foreigners at the rate of a million a year, and it is not probable that the activity of the southern states would increase immigration, but it would divert the newcomers to territory where their services are needed. In a way such diversion ought to be of advantage to organized labor in populous centers, where most of the foreigners now settle, and where they must go through the slow process of assimilation and organization.

But there is no reason why the immigration bureau cannot lend material aid to the southern states in the matter of distributing immigrants. A large per cent of the influx is composed of thrifty, energetic men and if these could be induced to locate in the south, where labor is at a premium, instead of settling down in districts that are already overpopulated, temporary relief at least should be afforded until such time as the immigration laws can be further amended.

THE FLAG AND THE LAW.

Rigid rules in the home and frequent application of the birch may compel obedience in a child, but are not likely to encourage in him love or respect for the parent. So Governor Hoch of Kansas, believes that the state cannot implant the seeds of patriotism in its children by requiring the institution of a stated ceremony preliminary to the day's lessons. "The chances are," he says, "that I would consider it a good deal of a nuisance and would come out of school with less respect for a flag that had to be saluted by law."

The governor does not object to the flag on the school buildings, but to a law which requires it and requires the morning salute. In Honolulu, the American flag is a conspicuous decoration of the schools and the children go through the flag drill with keen interest and thrilling loyalty. It is not to be supposed that the Kansas pupils are one whit behind the dusky islanders in the matter of patriotism, but they want to take it freely and naturally. Governor Hoch does not think they have reached the point where "love for the flag" must be pressed into them by the iron heel of the law; and there is common sense in his reasoning. But school teachers should not, because of the governor's attitude, construe it to indicate a wish on his part that they neglect to inculcate in their pupils a love of country.

THE RAILROAD MAHOMETS.

Capital is often stupid. It rarely seeks cover until the storm is upon it. If it were of keener foresight, if its human agencies were less hampered with arrogant notions in their operations, we should have fewer crises and stronger nerves.

In a sense it is an edifying spectacle to witness the pilgrimage of mighty railroad financiers to the White House, the avowed purpose being a conference with President Roosevelt in the matter of the relations of the railroads to the government. It is manifest that these haughty czars of the transportation world are almost in a panic else they would not so humble themselves.

And why do they appeal to the President? When he started out on his campaign to kill the injustice of rebates, the injustice of inequalities, the injustice of discrimination, these same men ridiculed him. They then believed they were too strongly entrenched to be dislodged. They defied him, but as a precautionary measure, they set up an elaborate defense. They distributed tons of literature combating his position, and they organized their battallions at the very seat of government lest their friends in congress should be carried off their feet by the popular clamor. But all these preparations were unavailing. The administration had the proof at hand to show the need of railway regulation and although it was a stubborn fight while it lasted, the demand of the people was so insistent that congress yielded.

That the course pursued by the railroads was unfortunate is now being demonstrated. If they had co-operated with the President in his efforts to secure regulative legislation, the passage of the bill unquestionably would have ended the agitation. If they had manifested a disposition to correct existing evils and to eliminate immoral practices, the danger of radical action might have been avoided. But the conflict furnished demagogues rich material on which to work and now we find state legislatures in all parts of the country frantic to put further curbs and restrictions on railroad operations. And it is this tendency that has driven the railroad presidents to the White House in an appeal to the one man who may check the radicalism for which they are almost wholly responsible.

Yet these same men have deliberately sought to misrepresent the President before the people. While in all his utterances on the subject he has carefully differentiated between wise and unwise legislation, and while at all times he has kept in view the importance of conserving the stability of the transportation interests of the country, he has been pictured as one seeking to tear down the great financial structures of the nation. Of course the purpose of these attacks was obvious. It was designed to break the tie that bound the people to Roosevelt, for only in that way could his enemies hope to defeat his program. It was a foolhardy stratagem as developments are proving, but the President wouldn't be human if he did not derive great satisfaction from the sudden change of front on the part of those who strove to discredit him.

But what can he do? Congress is not in session and will not be until December, unless some great emergency arises requiring an extra session. He might confer with the governors of the several states, as he has just advised the governor of California that further anti-Japanese legislation may imperil an amicable agreement. The legislature of that state has patriotically acquiesced and it may be that other legislatures would suspend railway agitation at the President's earnest request. But this alone may not meet the situation as the railway officials regard it. They complain that financial centers are withholding support from railway extentions and improvements and it is their desire to receive some assurance from the administration which shall restore confidence. Just what form this assurance will take, or indeed whether the President will even deem it necessary to speak at this time, depends on the information which the officials can lay before him.

DEFECTIVE LEGISLATION.

A little more than three years ago there was a terrible disaster in Chicago. The Iroquois theatre burned and hundreds of men, women and children lost their lives. It was one of the greatest disasters of the age, and the world was horrified at the number of fatalities and the awful death suffered by helpless women and children. The demand was emphatic for an investigation and the prompt punishment of the person or persons responsible for the wholesale slaughter.

The inquiry was made, and it was found the loss of life was due to neglect of known precautions, which, if kept in working order, would have protected the audience. Then came delay in the trial of the manager of the theatre on one pretext or another, until the whole affair was little more than a memory. A change of venue was also secured, and now the world is informed, after waiting more than three years, that the manager is discharged because the city ordinances of Chicago governing theatre buildings were defective and invalid.

There is no disposition to criticise the findings of the court, but it does bring once more to public attention the looseness with which city ordinances and state laws are constructed. In this instance, because council was negligent, hundreds of people were killed and no example can be made of the person criminally responsible. The result of the trial at Danville should prompt city legislators to be extremely careful in drafting laws providing for the protection of the public.

RAILROAD PASSENGER FARES.

The report of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission for the year ending June 30, 1906, shows, as compared with the figures for the preceding year, a decrease of over six per cent in passenger earnings, due in large measure, according to the commission, to the operations of electric lines which have diverted a good deal of the local passenger traffic from the steam roads.

The commission deduces that a still further reduction will be made by the increase in electric railroad mileage and it warns the state legislature to carefully consider the question before it follows the lead of other legislatures in the matter of reducing fares. Obviously the commission is not in sympathy with the general movement toward a two cent passenger rate and fears that a radical reduction in receipts may seriously cripple railroad operations. But the commission should bear in mind that a two cent rate has been adopted in Ohio, where the electric lines figure prominently, and yet our information is that the railroads in this state have not suffered any material loss in receipts. On the contrary the increase in the passenger business and the economy exercised in the way of lopping off special privileges have more than compensated for the reduction in fare. However, The Blade believes that the problem of rates should be given a thorough practical test before deductions are drawn.

TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION.

By an almost unanimous vote the members of the Oklahoma constitutional convention have decided to submit a provision to the voters of the new state for absolute prohibition of intoxicating liquors. The temperance sentiment in the convention and throughout the state is strong and there will be no surprise if the proposition is affirmed. There is a disposition to settle the question at once rather than have the new commonwealth haggle over license legislation and municipal and county local option laws. The voters will probably settle the question for good rather than legislate against the traffic once it is established.

SAGE MILLIONS FOR HUMANITY.

Except for the fact that Rockefeller has given a $10,000,000 endowment to be used in pensioning superannuated educators, and $42,000,000 for the promotion of higher education, the announcement that Mrs. Russell Sage has set aside $10,000,000 for general philanthropic $10,000,000 for general philanthrophic work, would establish a new mark in the matter of public donations. But it places her first of her sex on the list of philanthrophists, not even the late Lady Burdett-Coutts exceeding her in the extent of her generosity.

But large as it seems, the gift of Mrs. Sage shrinks when we comprehend the purposes to which it is to be diverted. She says:

> Its object is the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States. The means to that end will include research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies and institutions and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established.

In further explanation, Mrs. Sage shows that the plan embraces reformatory work among the viciously inclined, social settlement work in tenement districts, and in fact, the advancement of every project having for its purpose the uplifting of humanity. The very broad range she has taken makes her purpose clear to add to the endowment from time to time and to encourage a movement whereby others will contribute. In brief, she is establishing a philanthropy which she hopes will grow to the proportions she has outlined, but which cannot be accomplished except with the co-operation of many hands and many minds. Its organization alone involves years of gigantic effort.

OHIO LIQUOR LAWS.

The action of the supreme court in overruling the motion for leave to file petition in error in the liquor cases from Toledo, not only settles the question of the constitutionality of the Jones law, but determines beyoud a doubt that the legislature has absolute power and control of the liquor traffic in Ohio.

The decision of the circuit court of this district was a sweeping one. In effect, it proclaimed that saloons have no legal rights beyoud those specifically granted by the statutes, and that there is on limit to the power of the state in dealing with the traffic. It can regulate, restrict in any way, or prohibit. It can according to the Toledo decision, "give women a voice in this matter." The language of the local court is so strong that now it is upheld by the supreme court, this part of it will bear repeating:

> The right to provide against the supposed evils of the liquor traffic is a right expressed by the constitution of the state itself; the power is broadly given to the legislature to provide by law against the evils resulting from the traffic, and no qualification is placed upon that power, except that no license for such traffic shall be granted. . . . . There is no limit in the constitution as to the power of the legislature to make its own qualifications to the operation of such an enactment as this, or to make the enactment unqualified as it sees fit.

In short, the saloon has no standing. It is not a legitimate institution. The general assembly may prohibit it entirely or may impose any condition short of prohibition. The traffic exists merely by sufferance and it must submit to whatever blow the people, through the legislature, may see fit to deal it.

SCHOOL DESK MEN INDICTED.

Every school district and every church in the United States will take an interest in the trial of the furniture manufacturing companies that have been indicted by the federal grand jury sitting in Chicago, on the charge of having violated the Sherman anti-trust law. It is a matter of common knowledge in educational circles that prices of school furniture have been maintained by some device on a high level and frequent efforts to break the combination have met with no success. Nine companies, said to produce over 80 per cent of the school and church furniture in the United States, have been caught in the government's dragnet.

Inasmuch as every citizen directly or indirectly contributes to the support of the public schools, a conspiracy to stifle competition in school furniture affects more people than any of the other combinations which the government has prosecuted.

Any violation of the law is to be condemned, but when the act of lawlessness is aimed at education or religion, little sympathy is lost on the offenders. Such a trust as the furniture manufacturers are alleged to be maintaining traffics on the brain and the soul, and seems at least vastly more immoral in its activity than other combinations which affect only a small per cent of the people.

MAYOR M'CLELLAN'S ADVICE.

Speaking before the students of Princeton university the other day, Mayor McClellan, of New York, gave voice to the following:

> What is wanted in this country is more positive action and less destructive criticism; more optimism and less pessimism; more hope and less despair. If a public official does good work, if a political leader does his duty honestly and well, don't take it for granted and damn him because he hasn't done more. Give him credit for what he has done.

This is on a little higher plane than the people would naturally expect in an utterance from Gotham's mayor, but it is good and worth preserving. And especially it ought to be carefully studied by the Independent leaders of Toledo who made common cause against competent Republican officials and succeeded in replacing them with the present inactive, inane and inefficient administration.

AFTER THE SUGAR TRUST.

It is said the administration is planning to force the dissolution of the sugar trust. This trust has been convicted and fined in several rebate cases. Action begun by the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company to recover $30,000,000 from the trust, it is claimed, is based on evidence which will convict the latter of violating the anti-trust laws. According to the bill of complaint, it was the trust's crushing methods which ruined Adolph Segal, made Thomas Hipple a suicide and drove the Pennsylvania corporation out of business.

The administration could not make a more popular move. Whether based on fact or not, the trust is charged not only with absolute dictation of the sugar market, but with exerting an unhealthy influence in national politics. The failure of congress to keep our pledge to the Philippines by a reduction of tariff is credited to the trust and its allies. And it is said today to be the most powerful factor in preventing a revision of the tariff.

If the Pennsylvania company presses its suit, the administration will watch the proceedings closely, for the testimony which it is alleged will be forthcoming should be available in the subsequent suit to dissolve the trust. It is one of the most arrogant of American corporations, and unless it speedily brings its operations within the strict limits of the law, the administration should adhere to its program. Its methods are not only hostile to public interests, but work injury to all corporations however honestly they may be conducted.

Geographical Peculiarities of the United States

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

A little girl who was taking her first lesson in geography, inquired of her mother: "What makes the lines between the states so crooked; why are some states shaped so oddly?" No wonder that the mother had to get help to explain. There are few grown-ups who could answer these questions satisfactorily. Our forefathers used such crude methods of defining many of the state divisions that some boundary lines are as hard to decipher as a maze in a king's garden.

Take the old eastern boundary of New York for an example. The line was described as starting at "a rock in the ancient road or wading place in Byram river," following a direction that would lead by a "bunch of hornbeam saplings" and a tree which was either "a red oak or a white oak," touching another tree on the "land occupied by Thomas Wilsey in 1814," and finally falling in with a certain farm fence. Land was so plentiful in those old days that a few miles one way or another did not make much difference. The line separating Tennessee from Georgia, which was surveyed in 1819, was defined quite as lucidly. This was said to begin at "a rock due south of the old Indian town of Nickajack," passing due east in such a manner as to "leave old D. Ross two miles and eighteen yards in the state of Tennessee."

A tiny parcel of land in southwest Massachusetts was given to New York in 1855. It was a small cove that was practically inaccessible from the east, and because of this it became a most desirable place for prize fights, the offenders being able to slip back into New York easier than the officers could get in from Massachusetts. So to break up this interesting game of hide-and-seek between the law-breakers and the law-enforcers, the bit of land was given to the state that could best police it.

In the earliest surveys of the United States rivers and like natural boundaries were pressed into service to determine the limits of the different territories or grants, and much trouble has resulted from the shifting habits of these kinds of boundaries. Had not the commission that fixed the division between the United States and Mexico decided upon a certain channel of the Rio Grande, where that river is used as the line, the citizens in that part of the world would have a hard time deciding whether they are Americans or Mexicans, because the river changes its course so often.

The people of California and Nevada may still be living in one another's territory for all they know, as the boundary line was hard to establish and may vary half a mile. Just where the elbow-like bend comes in the line, is Lake Tahoe, and it is almost in the exact middle of that lake that the principal measurement for the angle of the turn had to be taken. While the boundary thus established has been accepted, and is generally recognized as being correct, there may be a dispute over its exactness some day.

For many years the northwest boundary line of the United States was just about as easy to locate as the famous "Seven Cities of Cibola," for which the early explorers searched so futilely. The old treaty states that the line should be "due west from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi." This might have been fairly approximated if the Mississippi had lived up to the expectations of the treaty makers, but it continued to wander through the state after its own independent fashion, fully two counties to the southeast of the lake. In a half century or so the line was made more definite, though the point finally chosen as the "northwestern point" is now well under the waters of the lake.

It was not until 1842 that Maine knew just how much territory she had in her northeast corner. The old treaty of 1783 defined the boundary as "following the St. Croix river to its source," thence north to the Highlands that divided the waters of the Atlantic from those of the St. Lawrence. As no one knew which of two rivers emptying fifty miles apart was the St. Croix, or which set of highlands was meant, or whether the Bay of Fundy might be considered an arm of the Atlantic, early Maine geography was rather mixed. When Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster straightened the matter out fifty-nine years later, they gave seven-twelfths of the disputed land to the United States and five-twelfths to England.

The most famous boundary line in the United States is that dividing Pennsylvania and Maryland. It was surveyed in 1763-7 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, and they are credited with running the whole line with the exception of twenty-two miles. It was called for them "Mason and Dixon's line," and received its political prominence at the time of the great "Missouri Compromise" in 1820, when John Randolph in a famous speech referred to it as the boundary line between the growing factions of the north and south. Since then it has been an integral part of history. The boundary line between Masachusetts and Connecticut has never been accurately determined, a strip of the Merrimac valley being in dispute.

Vermont has no claim on the Connecticut river because the old grant of the colony of New York defined its boundary as reaching "to" the Connecticut, and Vermont was carved from the eastern part of New York. Virginia is in the same fix where the Potomac is concerned, the commission appointed to establish her boundary line fixing it on the southern bank of the river, leaving Maryland's dominion to extend over all the stream.

In the great basin between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevadas lie the ghosts of many dead lakes. Rivers still flow down to the dry edges of these one time great reservoirs, and are licked up by evaporation and the chinook winds. Of all the lakes that once lay there only Great Salt lake, Lake Tahoe and Bear lake are left. The Southern Pacific rolls for 165 miles across the bed of what was one Lake Lahontan, and passengers gazing idly from the windows may see the terraces and wrinkles in the crust of the fossil lake which nature robbed and defrauded of its crystal treasures ages ago.

Akin to these ghost lakes are the lost rivers of the southwest, rivers that flow with all the swiftness and clearness of other streams near by, then disappear into the earth as mysteriously as if they were spirit streams. In the valley of the Rio Grande there are many little rivers of this kind. Just south of Santa Fe is the River Hondo which flows broad and deep for many miles then suddenly spreads out over a sandy plain and disappears. A few hundred feet from where it goes out of sight there is only sand as dry as dust itself. Some of these streams end in tiny brackish lakes, but most of them disappear in the sand beds. On the coast of Mexico there are clear water streams that discharge into the gulf from underground channels many feet below the level of the sea, and these are thought to be the same waters that disappear further up in the states.

In the valley between the Pecos and the Rio Grande, beginning near Sandia Mountain, is the bed of an old river with all its tributaries, its falls, its shallows and its fascinating bends. It is 300 miles long and many feet wide, but it is only the ghost of a river, for there is no water there. It passes by the ruins of Gran Quivira, its bed is strewn with broken lava, and it terminates in a salt marsh. The Indians have a legend that long ago the waters were deep and swift there, until one day a great fire swept down the valley, lapping up the waters, leaving the empty bed, the banks harren, and the valley desolate.

Crater Lake, Oregon, is said to have the greatest depth of any fresh water lake in this country, its maximum depth being 1,996 feet. Lake Tahoe is possibly next in the enterprising effort to send water down to quench the fires in the center of the earth, for the measuring lead shows 1,645 feet there. Lake Erie enjoys the distinction of being the only one of the chain of Great Lakes that has a current, this being due to its shallowness.

The total number of navigable miles of the Mississippi river is estimated at 2,161 miles for average steamers, and 2,237 miles for small steamers. All the tributaries of this river combined would make a stream 13,160 miles long, and a steamer to traverse this would go a distance slightly greater than from New York to Bangkok, by way of London. If it were a pretty lively steamer it could make such a trip in about 50 days. The Mississippi river discharges into the gulf 675,000 cubic feet of water every second, and is the only river in the United States emptying into the ocean (the gulf being recognized here as a part of the ocean) that has no tide. Tidal rivers never have deltas, nor more than one mouth.

There are many mysteries of the ocean that the centuries have hidden, and which scientific study is only just now discovering. The men in charge of the work of the gulf division of the hydrographic office have found in the Gulf of Mexico, about 200 miles off the southern coast and in a direct line from the Atchafalaya river, a pool of oil. This oil lies in the water to a depth of about three feet and covers a large surface. No one can account for its being there. It has also been found that the currents of the gulf have made an eddy that settled into a pool of dead water. This eddy catches the flotsam and jetsam of the sea, and looks totally unlike the rest of the gulf water in its coloring.

Current Events.

Pittsburg and Cincinnati floods are among greatest in history of those cities.

Carl Schurz Memorial association probably will endow a chair in Wisconsin university.

Riots occurred and many arrests were made at Louisville in connection with street railway strike.

Immigrants whose passage to America was paid in whole or in part by the southern states will be permitted to land.

Roosevelt and Bryan are charged by Wisconsin lawyer at Milwaukee with discrediting courts by their criticism.

J. Brandt Walker now is said to have won $2,500,000 in slump in stock market, and other Chicagoans also profited.

Railroads will contest the new federal labor law, limiting hours of work for their employes, as class legislation.

Liquor men of La Crosse, Wis., and their allies unite to resist the crusade on vice recently begun by the ministers.

Plot of train wreckers to hurl a Chicago train from a bridge near Sandwich, Ill., and steal $180,000 in bullion fails.

William E. Curtis says Governor Magoon is conducting affairs in Cuba like receivership, with the purpose of educating the islanders to govern themselves.

Litchfield, Ill., saloonkeeper, converted at a revival meeting, destroys his $1,000 stock of liquors by pouring it into the street.

Sudden slump of stock market nearly causes panic in Wall street; brokers lay blame to government's attitude toward the railroads.

Ten of the eleven high school teachers at Bloomington, Ind., resign because the board refuses to stand by them in the fight on fraternities.

A Brownsville, Tex., policeman is quoted before the senate committee on military affairs as having expressed a desire to kill negro soldiers.

Secretary Taft holds that proposed diversion of lake waters into drainage canal through Calumet river would be serious and permit is refused.

Detectives, after three months of work, capture the "ghost" which has terrorized Kenosha, Wis., and mutilated farm animals, and learn that it is a girl.

Speaker at an industrial exhibit conference says thousands of Chicago working girls have but $2 a week left after paying for their board and lodging.

Dressmakers' convention at New York is told that American dressmakers do not make the money they should, and the example of the Parisians is urged.

Coal-carrying roads of Indiana and Illinois centering in Chicago may be prosecuted under the Sherman anti-trust act as a result of a conference in Washington in regard to high freight rates.

Public is at the mercy of stock-jobbing railroads, and strict control must be exercised over the roads by the national and state governments, says Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in a speech.

Dr. Austin Flint, first alienist for the state, introduced in the Thaw trial in New York, answering two hypothetical questions, declares the defendant was sane when he killed Stanford White.

Witness in Lackawanna rebate case at New York admits that the Havemeyers are interested in the dock company which receives a bonus from the Lackawanna railroad on shipments by the American Sugar company.

Lobbyists bring about the defeat in the Missouri house of representatives at Jefferson City of the bill to enable municipalities to regulate service corporations, the reform having been pledged by the Democrats in their platform.

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou takes energetic measures to relieve the money stringency, in view of the severe decline in stocks, and railroad presidents fail to keep the engagement made for them by J. P. Morgan to confer with Roosevelt.

Resolutions censuring Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, for his failure to prosecute the Anheuser-Busch Brewing association of St. Louis for contributing to a campaign fund are passed in the lower house of the Missouri legislature at Jefferson City.

Spirit of Dr. Richard Hodgson has been swinging around a circle of "lights," says Professor J. H. Hyslop, of New York, and has made itself manifest through five mediums, being attracted particularly when the medium wears a pair of gloves Dr. Hodgson used to wear.

The British Breakfast.

A distinguished author once described an unripe persimmon as a fine incentive to generosity, since we would rather give it to another than eat it ourselves; and perhaps the English breakfast may be likened to the early persimmon.

Monotony is the keynote of the early meal in a British household. Not but that the food is good and substantial, but there is a sameness year in and year out about the dishes that is trying indeed to an American. Here is a list of eatables and drinkables made up from the breakfast menu of ten middle-class English households and ten purely English hotels.

Porridge, served with sugar and milk; ham and eggs, eggs and bacon, grilled ham, boiled and poached eggs, fried sausages, dried fish (herrings or haddocks), dry toast, white or brown bread and butter, marmalade or jam, tea or coffee.

The man or woman who has been accustomed to break the fast with wheat cakes and maple syrup, followed by grilled bluefish and a juicy porterhouse or pork tenderloin, helped out by freshly ground coffee, chanberry jelly, Virginia honey, and a choice of a hundred or more delights in the way of bread and freshly baked cakes, sits down to breakfast in England with a sigh.—Derrick's British Report.

THE LITTLE TIN SOLDIER.

The little tin soldier is red with rust,
And nobody seems to care
How much it is covered with grime and dust
Since we grabbed it and placed it there—
Placed it out of the little lad's reach,
So Willie could never learn more
The lessons tin soldiers are bound to teach
Of murder and carnage and war!

"Now, don't you dare touch it again!" we said,
"Or we'll spank you until you are blue;
There are prayer-books and hymnals that ought to be read
By good little fellows like you.
Give us that drum, and that trumpet and skate,
And give us that kite and that ball—
Such wicked inventions are demons of fate
Before which our little ones fall!"

Ah, faithful to lads from Chicago they stand,
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand
And the smile of a little face!
But little tin soldiers shall never again
Our little one's moral life snare,
And far from his reach shall they ever remain,
Since we spanked him and put them there!
—Baltimore Sun.

PEAS BY THE TRAINLOAD

Longmont, Col., a Centre of the Raising and Canning Indsutry.

The greatest pea beds in the world are located in the immediate vicinity of Longmont, Col., and trainloads of canned peas sent to eastern markets from this place are ordinary occurrences in the fall months. In Colorado, peas are mowed by machines, carried to the factories in hayracks and threshed like grain. Hundreds of men are employed in their cultivation, and the remarkable adaptability of the soil to this vegetable is certain to make this part of the west a center for that industry.

After the ground has been prepared in the spring, the peas are sown in vast beds, just as wheat is, with machines similar to the drills employed in the cereal planting. When the vines are half a foot high, a cultivator, like those used on corn, is run between the rows, doing the double duty of hilling up the vines and forming little irrigation ditches, which are supplied from the big channel.

Peas are harvested in their order of planting. In order that they may not mature at the same time, only a certain number of acres are planted each day. This enables the harvesting to be done leisurely and just at the right time. When the vines are ready to cut, mowers are put in the fields. Wagons with men armed with pitchforks follow in the mowers' wake, and in short order the pea-laden vines are on their way to the cannery.

Here is located a thresher that has a capacity of about 50 tons of vines to the hour. From the wagons the vines are fed into a big cylinder covered with perforated rubber. Inside the large cylinder is a small one, and the revolution of the machinery causes the slapping of the vines by rubber fingers until the pods break and their contents rattle down through the thresher. If any are left unbroken they open when the fingers automatically grasp them. The pods containing the tender peas are first to break, and this permits of selection and grading.

Once separated from the vines, the vines are corried by belts to a stack, and from there either sold to farmers for ensilage or sent to the cattle feeding yards at Denver, where they are used in place of hay for certain rations.

From the machine the peas are conveyed into a tank of running water. The whole ones at once sink to the bottom, but all of the broken ones, stems and leaves float and are skimmed off. The good peas pass in turn to a cleaning and then a weighing machine.

Selection according to five distinct sizes is the next part of the work, and machinery does this. The first time they come in contact with human hands is when the peas are conveyed on belts down between rows of girls, who pick out the imperfect, hard, split or yellow ones.

The canning is done entirely by machinery. The receptacles are brought to the filling machine automatically, and just the right amount of peas are measured out. A girl puts on the can and it is conveyed to the soldering machine, where 1,000 cans an hour are run through. In the largest factory at Longmont 14,000 can an hour can be filled. Steel baskets next convey the cans to iron retorts, where the cooking is done by means of steam.

SARAH LINCOLN'S GRAVE

Resting Place of President's Stepmother Is Wholly Neglected.

The grave of Sarah Bush Lincoln, who reared Abraham Lincoln, her stepson, lies unmarked in Coles county, says a Bloomington (Ill.) dispatch to the Chicago News. It is well-nigh forgotten by the present generation. Nancy Hanks Lincoln, who died after giving Lincoln birth, was the first wife of Thomas Lincoln. Sarah Bush Lincoln, the second wife, was from Kentucky. She was the only mother Lincoln really knew, and it was she who had the real influence in formulating his character.

Thomas Lincoln died in 1851 and his wife,

et This Gold Pair Free!

Spectacle-wearers! Listen! I want to prove to you positively that the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision Spectacles are ever so much better than any you have ever used before. That is the reason why I am making the following very extraordinary offer.

Send me your name and address and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free.

Then when you return me the Eye Tester with your test I will send you a complete five dollar family set of the Dr. Haux ous Perfect Vision Spectacles for only $1, and this will include a handsome r of Rolled Gold Spectacles absolutely free of charge.

I also hereby positively agree to return you your dollar willingly if you yourself 't find them to be the most perfect-fitting, clearest and best you have ever bought where, at any price. Send for my free Eye Tester today. Address,

. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., St. Louis, Mo. **I WANT AGENTS ALSO.**

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WATCHES

he Blade's Revised List for 1906-7—18 and 16 Sizes.

During the past season we have had many inquiries from our readers for ces on 16 size watches, that we have luded them in our list this season. The 16 size watch is now the popu- size for men and boys, being very ch lighter in weight, smaller in e, and thinner than the 18 size. With the exception of the 3-O size tches, which are Dueber-Hampden vements, we shall handle this sea- only Waltham and Elgin move- nts. The reputation and reliability these movements are so well known our readers that they need no fur- r recommendation from us. The cases used in our watches this son are the very best grade of 25- ar and 20-year gold filled cases on market. We make no extra charge season for hand engraved cases the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we fer you to be just exactly as rep- sented,

d you will find our prices lower an you can purchase the same qual- for elsewhere.

The Waltham and Elgin watches are stem wind and stem set. The 3-O e Dueber-Hampden watches are m wind and lever set. The 3-O e watches are the smallest ladies' tches made. They are very dainty d may be worn as chatelaines.

All Watches are sent by regis- red mail.

We can supply any movement made the Waltham or Elgin companies, d will be pleased to quote prices. This offer is intended only for Blade bscribers. We desire to give our bscribers the advantage of the best ality of everything at the very low- t price.

MOVEMENTS.

Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); ick train; exposed pallets; cut ex- nsion balance; Breguet hairspring; lished oval regulator; sunk second al; nickel index; dust ring; damas- ened plates.

Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; posed pallets; cut expansion bal- ce; Breguet hairspring; polished el steel regulator; sunk second al; nickel index; dust ring; damas- ened plates.

Men's Watches

No. 100—18 size, -year hunting se, 7-jeweled rks $14.00

No. 101—18 size, -year open-face, jeweled rks $11.50

No. 102—16 size, -year hunting se, 7-jeweled rks $15.00

No. 103—16 size, -year open-face, jeweled rks $12.25

No. 104—18 size, -year hunting se, 15-jeweled rks $15.50

No. 105—18 size, -year open-face, -jeweled rks $12.50

No. 106—16 size, -year hunting se, 15-jeweled rks $17.00

No. 107—16 size, -year open-face, -jeweled rks $14.50

No. 108—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50

No. 109—18 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $9.75

No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.75

No. 111—16 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $10.00

No. 112—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50

No. 113—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $10.50

No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.00

No. 115—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

Nickel Silver Cases

No. 116—18 size, jeweled rks $5.30

No. 117—16 size, -jeweled rks $6.75

No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works $6.60

No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works $8.75

Ladies' 6 Size

No. 120—25-year unting case, 7- eweled rks $12.50

No. 121—25-year unting case, 15- eweled rks $13.50

No. 122—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $11.00

No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $12.25

Ladies' 0 Size

No. 124—25-year unting case, 7- eweled rks $14.00

No. 125—25-year unting case, 15- eweled rks $17.50

No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $13.00

No. 127—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $16.50

Ladies' 3-O Size

No. 128—"The 400" 25-year hunting case, 17-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $16.50

No. 129—"The Diadem," 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $15.00

No. 130—"Molly Stark," 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $13.75

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These patterns provide for the allowance of all seams; are easy, simple and practical to use, and perfect in fit. If the correct size is selected, a garment may be cut and made to fit perfectly without any alteration.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

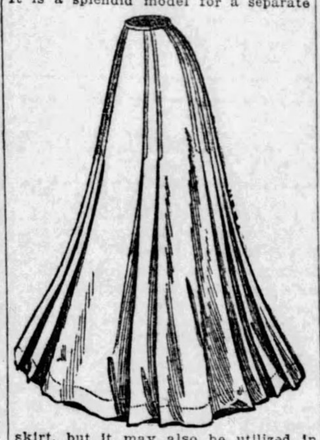
BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered. Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Ladies' Nine-Gored Plaited Skirt—Paris Pattern No. 1829—All Seams Allowed.

Another tailor-made skirt that presents desirable qualities to the woman who sews at home is here illustrated. It is a splendid model for a separate



skirt, but it may also be utilized in combination with any of the new jacket effects.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist, the skirt requires 12½ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 6½ yards 36 inches wide, or 6¼ yards 42 inches wide, or 4½ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Tucked Shirtwaist, With Duchess Closing and Long or Elbow Sleeves—Paris Pattern No. 1810—All Seams Allowed.

Utilitarian in a marked degree is this new shirtwaist model. The Duchess closing is not exactly a novelty, but it affords a pleasing change from the customary box-plait and will be exceedingly

popular on the newest shirtwaists. It is a good model for the Scotch flannels so popularly worn throughout the spring months.

The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the shirtwaist requires 4½ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Child's Box-Plaited Dress, Closed at Left Side of Front and With Applied Yoke—Paris Pattern No 1813—All Seams Allowed.

Fashion decrees that the Russian closing shall be approved and it reappears constantly in new ways. So simply made and so easily laundered, this little frock will appeal at once to the mother with whom these points are a consideration. Especially adapted for white frocks, the pattern may also be utilized for making the woolen dresses which are so useful during the cool days of spring.

The pattern is in 4 sizes—1 to 7 years.

For a child of 5 years, the dress needs 2¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 1⅞ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Tucked Shirtwaist—Paris Pattern No. 1843—All Seams Allowed.

A design that would appeal immediately to the woman who likes a slight departure from conventional models in the matter of her shirtwaists is this little tucked affair of Delft-blue flannel. It is a chic yet very simple model to make, and the home dressmaker will have no difficulty in putting it together.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the shirtwaist needs 4¼ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 27 inches

wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Chemise Night Gown, Slipped on Over the Head—Paris Pattern No. 1831—All Seams Allowed.

The underwear of the moment suggests all sorts of odd combinations, and the chemise nightgown, which is slipped on over the head like a jumper,

that is here illustrated, has much to recommend it. It may be developed in nainsook, cambric, muslin, etc.

The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the garment requires 7½ yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 5¾ yards 36 inches wide, 6 yards of insertion and 6¾ yards of edging to trim.

Price of patterns, 10 cents.

Ladies' Jumper, Slipped On Over the Head—Paris Pattern No. 1835—All Seams Allowed.

The present rage for the jumper style of waist gives proof that this pretty little round-necked model will not go begging for adherents. If made in faille, peau de soie, taffetas, louisine, or messaline, it is

charming and one of the best of the season's offerings.

The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the jumper will need 3½ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

EUROPE'S CROP IS GOOD

Snow Believed to Have Averted Much Injury.

No Definite Information Is Obtainable About Those Fields, However.

Washington, March 16.—The Europe crop report of the department of agriculture, which has just been issued, shows that throughout the greater part of Europe the autumn sown crops have lain during February under a covering of snow. Widespread injury is believed to have been thus averted, the weather having been everywhere more or less severe. The department says:

"In the absence of definite official reports, however, the present condition of the crops in most countries is problematical and in any event can be determined satisfactorily only when opportunities shall be presented of observing how the plants respond to the quickening influences of spring.

"Unofficially it is reported that in the United Kingdom the condition of winter cereals is fairly satisfactory, their endurance rarely being put to a severe test in this climate. In France and Germany it is probable that the situation is somewhat less favorable, for although the general prospects may not have been seriously impaired, no little anxiety has been felt lately over the frequency of reports of winter killing from unprotected localities. In Austria and the Balkan states confidence is felt that ample snow protection has kept the crops secure. Of the situation in European Russia little definite can yet be known. Over the greater part of the country the crops are reported to have been wintered under snow, but later reports indicate deterioration in condition in localities not consistent with a very complete protection.

"Official reports on crop conditions are awaited in many countries this spring with more than ordinary anxiety.

PRESIDENT BARS JAPS.

Agreement With 'Frisco Is Put Into Effect.

Washington, March 15.—President Roosevelt issued an executive order yesterday afternoon directing that Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada or Hawaii, and to come therefrom, be refused permission to enter the continental territory of the United States. This is practically the final chapter, except so far as the question may be taken up in treaty negotiations with Japan, in the issue growing out of the differences with that country over the action of the San Francisco authorities in prohibiting Japanese school children attending the schools set aside for the whites.

Children Are Admitted.

San Francisco, March 15.—Nine little Japanese girls, who had applied for admission to the Redding primary school yesterday morning, were admitted late this afternoon after an examination as to their knowledge of the English language.

GARFIELD GETS BUSY.

Washington, March 16.—Secretary Garfield, of the department of the interior, has issued an order to Commissioner Ballinger, of the general land office, intended to expedite to the utmost the issuance of patents of 30,000 entrymen whose applications have accumulated in the general land office.

Fat People

I WILL SEND YOU A TRIAL TREATMENT FREE.

I can reduce your weight **8 to 5 Pounds a week** and turn ill health into robust health, mental sluggishness into activity and relieve that feeling of fullness and oppression by producing healthy digestion and assimilation. No distasteful dieting or starvation, no exercising, no nauseating drugs or sickening pills that ruin the stomach. I am a **regular practising physician** and a specialist in the successful reduction of superfluous fat. My new and scientifically perfected method strengthens the heart and enables you to breathe easily, and quickly removes double-chin, large stomach and fat hips. Prominent physicians advise their patients to take my treatment, and **leading doctors themselves are my patients. I absolutely guarantee satisfaction** in every case. Write today for free trial treatment. I will also send you free my new book on Obesity. It will give you detailed outline of my treatment; it will be sent you free. Address Henry C. Bradford, M. D., 210 Bradford Bldg., 20 East 22d st., New York City.

PARADOX IN BIG GUNS

New 14-Inch Type Is Lighter and Cheaper.

12-Inch Coast Defense Monsters Have Too Short Life to Be Practical.

Washington, March 15.—General Crozier, chief of ordnance, has completed the plans for the new type of 14-inch calibre guns which are to be added to the existing coast defense system, and the ordnance bureau is preparing to begin work upon the new weapons at the Watervliet arsenal at an early day. But one point remains to be decided, and that is whether the guns shall be of the ordinary built up forged steel type or shall be of the more modern wire wound construction. The 14-inch gun will be something of a paradox in ordnance design, for although full two inches larger in calibre than the standard coast defense gun of the first grade, the new gun will be smaller in every other measurement and even lighter. The purpose is to make a weapon that will have a range and striking force at least equal to the present standard 12-inch guns, that shall vastly exceed the very limited life of that gun. It is not intended to throw away the expensive 12-inch guns now in place along the coast from Maine to Washington state, but rather to supply the new type whenever there are additions to the existing defenses. A strong point in its favor is said to be the fact that its first cost will be less than that of the twelve-inch gun, while the addition to the life of the piece will result in a still greater economy.

CONSULAR EXAMINATIONS

First Trial of New Scheme Is Held.

Washington, March 15.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Root have availed themselves of the machinery of the civil service commission in the selection of United States consuls. The initial trial of the new method was made yesterday, when an examination of 17 aspirants for consulships was held under the direction of the civil service commission. The examination has been carefully prepared under orders from the President, transmitted through the secretary of state. The seventeen applicants ranged in age from 21 to 60 years. They are required to show proficiency in either German, French or Spanish, and must be conversant with the natural commercial and industrial resources of the United States. Many questions are asked in political economy as well as international maritime and commercial law, and the applicants must know American history, including government institutions, political history and geography. This examination is written. In addition a strict oral examination is prescribed. Fifty per cent is allowed for each and the applicant must be successful enough to obtain a total of 80 per cent. The results of the examination will not be known for some time.

TRY TO OUST THE I. W. W.

Goldfield Working to Rid Itself of Body.

Goldfield, Nev., March 18.—Goldfield is patrolled day and night to prevent possible disturbances as a result of the endeavor of business men to oust the Industrial Workers of the World from this part of Nevada. All stores, which were closed Friday to defeat the Industrial Workers, will reopen today, but no member of the Industrial Workers will be employed. Most of the clerks have deserted the order, and the American Federation of Labor will organize the clerks under the American Federation of Labor. The town is orderly, there having been no disturbance since the killing of John Silva a week ago. The miners of Fairview, Bullfrog, Manhattan and other companies, although members of the Western Federation of Miners, have declared against the Industrial Workers of the World, from which body they have withdrawn. The miners of Seven Troughs organized and one of the first acts of the organization was to march to Mazuma camp and advise two members of the Industrial Workers of the World to leave. The mine owners of the district are in favor of a union, and the wage scale is adjusted satisfactorily. There is an unconfirmed rumor that the Tonopah mines will close tomorrow, the owners having decided, it is said, to forestall any effort of the Industrial Workers to dictate the miners' policy.

SUITS ORDERED DISMISSED

'Frisco Board's Action Brings It's Sequel.

Washington, March 15.—At the direction of President Roosevelt, instructions have been issued by the department of justice to United States Attorney Devlin, at San Francisco, to dismiss the petition for a writ of mandamus and the bill in equity brought by the United States against the San Francisco school authorities bearing on the question of the admission of Japanese children in the public schools. This action of the President is in accordance with his promise to dismiss the suits if the school board rescinded its original action barring Japanese children from the white public schools.

FREE TO MEN

Sent Positively Without Cost.

This is a bona-fide offer to any man suffering from any of the diseases peculiar to men and is made by Dr. Rankin to give every man an opportunity to test without cost, his superior and original methods.

ONE WEEK FREE TREATMENT

Dr. Rankin is without question one of the greatest specialists in diseases of men in the United States. His enormous practice, covering 30 years, places him beyond any experimenting. He cures where cures are possible.

If you need medical advice, why not get the best? This one week's treatment, absolutely free, will convince you.

Dr. W. D. Rankin, Dept. D. 136 W. 34th St., New York.

MULE THE CAUSE OF WAR

Comic Opera Conflict Had Humble Beginning.

It Belonged to a Rebel, Anyway—Arbitration, Then the Fight Began.

Washington, March 18.—One mule, a mule belonging to Senor Ireno Salgado, was the chief object of dispute between Nicaragua and Honduras when they began the quarrel which finally ended in the war that is threatening the peace of all Central America, according to the official communications exchanged by the ministers of the foreign affairs for the two republics, copies of which communications have been received in Washington.

The controversy began when Senor Augusto C. Coello, the Honduran minister for foreign affairs, wrote a note to Senor Jose D. Gamez, the Nicaraguan minister for foreign affairs on January 26, protesting against the theft of a mule from Ireno Salgado by thirty-five Nicaraguan cavalrymen, who were charged with entering Honduran territory.

In reply Senor Gamez said the Nicaraguans did not quite enter Honduras, although they passed near to the town of Los Manos, in that republic. The taking of the mule was not denied, but Senor Gamez insisted in his letter that Salgado was not a Honduran citizen, but a Nicaraguan who had to leave that country because of the part he played in a revolution two years before. Consequently Nicaragua maintained that Honduras had no right to fly to the defense of Salgado's mule.

This note brought a spirited reply from Honduras, the minister for foreign affairs announcing that Ireno Salgado, the Nicaraguan refugee, was living in Tegucigalpa, happily engaged in trade there, while a man by the same name, a most reputable and respected farmer, a Honduran of unquestioned citizenship, lived at Los Manos and owned the much mooted mule.

Nicaragua replied that it was true that Col. Juan I. Rocha, who commanded a party of calvarymen, took a mule near Los Manos, but reiterated that the animal was not taken on Honduran territory. Dispatches grew longer as the controversy waxed warmer.

Other questions arose. Then the arbitration tribunal was opened and finally the break came when President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, withdrew his member of the board of arbitration and war between Honduras and Nicaragua actually began.

REV. T. P. THORPE DEAD

Was a Friend of McKinley, Hanna, Garfield and Other Distinguished Men.

Cleveland, March 18.—After lingering between life and death for many days, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Thomas P. Thorpe, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, passed peacefully away yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock, just as the angelus was ringing. By his death the Catholic church loses one of its most distinguished prelates in the state.

Mgr. Thorpe was a friend of Garfield, McKinley and Hanna and was well known to President Roosevelt. It was his peculiar faculty to command the attention and friendship of prominent men.

Forty-six years ago Rt. Rev. Mgr. Thomas P. Thorpe began his priestly labors. Thirty-nine of those years were spent in Cleveland, where he was assistant pastor at St. John's Cathedral for twenty years and twice pastor of the Immaculate Conception church, which office he held at the time of his death. Closely identified with the religious life and growth of this city, he was also prominently connected with and deeply interested in the civic upbuilding of the city.

Monsignore Thorpe was born near Dublin, Ireland, February 26, 1838. His father was descended from English ancestry, which had settled in Ireland a century before and had become as Irish in all the essentials of life as the original Celts. His mother was an O'Bryne, of a famous Wicklow family. Having finished his preparatory and classical studies he refused the offer by the archbishop of Dublin, afterwards Cardinal Cullen, of a postgraduate course in the Irish college at Paris and decided to join the American mission. Accordingly he entered All Hallows college, whence in 1859 he came to the United States and was enrolled in the Cleveland diocesan seminary. Two years later he emerged a priest, being ordained by Bishop Rappe, June 30, 1861.

The first appointment of Monsignore Thorpe was as assistant priest in St. Francis de Sales parish, Toledo, where he remained from July, 1861, to April, 1862. He was assistant pastor of the cathedral from April, 1862, until the same month 1864, when he became pastor of St. Mary's church, Norwalk and remained such until March, 1868. He was placed in charge of South Thompson, with Jefferson as a mission, until September, 1870. During these years he built the church at Jefferson.

The appointment as pastor of the Immaculate Conception church in Cleveland came in September, 1870, and during his ministry there, which lasted until June, 1876, he began the erection of the present church edifice. Made pastor of St. John's cathedral in June, 1876, he remained in that office until November, 1893, until he was transferred to his old charge of pastor of the Immaculate Conception parish.

GERMAN MINES KILL 87

Falling Lift Takes Lives of 22 at Saarlouis.

Saarlouis, Rheinish Prussia, March 16.—Twenty-two miners were killed this morning at the Gerhard coal mine. They were descending one of the shafts in a cage when the cable broke near the top and the miners plunged down several hundred feet. They all met with instant death. The mine belongs to the Prussian government, which has already begun an official inquiry into the accident.

Forbach, Germany, March 16.—An explosion of firedamp in the coal mine at Kleinrosseln, near here, last night resulted in the death of 65 miners and the injury of twelve others. The disaster occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock in a small gallery in which 80 miners were at work. Three of the men are still missing. The immediate cause of the disaster has not yet been established. The mine belongs to Herr Wente, a National-Liberal member of the Reichstag.

BIG STRIKE THREATENED

Contingent on Vote of Forty-seven Thousand Men.

Oakland, Cal., March 14.—Forty-seven thousand men, the membership of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen west of Denver, are voting whether to go on strike to enforce the demands for an increased scale of wages. The poll, the most extensive movement toward a general strike since the American Railway union tie-up of 1894, has not been finished. Indications are that the lists will reach the national headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, about March 25.

The issue seems to depend mainly upon the position taken by the Switchmen's union, which, as an organization, is not recognized, it is said, by either the railroad managers or the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. The masters of the local switchmen's union, which numbers 152 men, said last night:

"My opinion is that a strike will not be called without the co-operation of the switchmen. The brotherhood has asked us to vote as individuals."

Has Used Duffy's for Fifty Years

MRS. ANNA B. DEPEW.

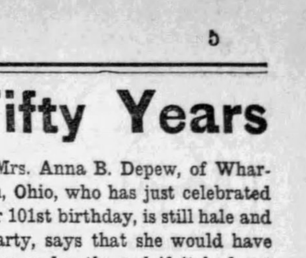
Mrs. Anna B. Depew, of Wharton, Ohio, who has just celebrated her 101st birthday, is still hale and hearty, says that she would have been under the sod if it had not been for DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY.

Mrs. Depew has a good appetite, sleeps well and enjoys perfect health, notwithstanding that the doctors gave her up to die 14 years ago, and she says she believes that she would have died if it were not for the prompt use of the great family medicine—Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

The following are Mrs. Depew's own words, written Aug. 17th, 1906, after she had celebrated her 101st birthday.

"I wish to tell you what DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY has done for me. Fourteen years ago the doctors gave me up to die. We had some DUFFY MALT WHISKEY in the house which I commenced to use right off as a last resort, and I grew better, and finally became well, taking it according to directions. I have used it for fifty years, and have had it in my family for general use for that length of time. I eat heartily and sleep well. I was born in Vermont, east of the Green Mountains, in 1805, and I would now be under the sod if it were not for DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY."—Mrs. Anna B. Depew, Wharton, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1906.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey



is an absolutely pure, gentle and invigorating stimulant and tonic. It builds up the nerve tissues, tones up the heart, gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood. It brings into action all the vital forces, it makes digestion perfect and enables you to get from the food you eat all the nourishment it contains. It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children, as it is a food already digested. It strengthens and sustains the system, is a promoter of good health and longevity, makes the old young and keeps the young strong. Duffy's is recognized as a family medicine everywhere. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has been analyzed and tested many times during the past fifty years by skilled chemists, and has always been found absolutely pure and to contain great medicinal properties.

BEWARE of dangerous imitations and substitutes. They are positively harmful and are sold for profit only by unscrupulous dealers. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and be certain that the seal over the cork is unbroken. All druggists, grocers or dealers or direct $1.00 bottle. Doctor's advice and illustrated medical booklet free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, New York.

COAST DEFENSE MILITIA

New Plan of War Department Is Broached.

Seaboard States Asked to Send Troops for Practice This Summer.

Washington, March 15.—Letters have been sent by Assistant Secretary Oliver, of the war department, to the governors of all the seaboard states asking their co-operation in the development of the war department's plan for the training of an effective coast guard through the operation of the organized militia in connection with the regulars assigned to coast artillery service. The letters were accompanied by circulars prepared by the chief of artillery, setting forth his scheme to set aside a portion of the state troops in all the coast states for artillery service, the state troops to have each year from seven to ten days of training at an artillery post under the direction of the regulars. The chief of artillery also suggests designation of certain state troops to protect the land side of the coast artillery posts which plan entails no additional expense on the states.

BAD FIRES IN PITTSBURG

Two Destructive Blazes in Flooded City.

Pittsburg, March 15.—Fire today destroyed the plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company at the foot of South Fourteenth street, and slightly damaged the bolt works of the Oliver Iron & Steel works, adjoining. The loss to the Tin Plate company was about $25,000 and to the Oliver company $1,000.

The fire originated from a car of lime which was set on fire by the high water.

A second fire broke out on Mount Washington about the same time and soon assumed such threatening proportions that it was decided to use dynamite to destroy adjoining buildings to prevent more valuable property becoming a prey to the flames.

The fire practically burned itself out by noon. Twenty-five business houses and residences were destroyed or badly damaged. The loss is estimated at $200,000 in the Mount Washington district, or Twenty-seventh ward, across the Monongahela river. Two attempts were made to stop the flames by dynamiting adjacent buildings, but the wreckage caught fire. No water was available and the flames were fought with chemicals and a bucket brigade. Several of the residences are tenements.

CONSTITUTION WORK DONE

Oklahoma Convention Adjourns Sine Die.

Guthrie, Okla., March 15.—The constitutional convention, after completing its work of drawing up a set of laws to govern the proposed new state of Oklahoma, adjourned sine die today. The constitution as prepared will be submitted to the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory for ratification or rejection at a special election August 6 next.

ON "THE ROAD"

And It's Really Lots of Fun.

An Ind. woman solved the food question with good sound reasoning. She says:

"For almost ten years I suffered from poor health, which was plainly the result of improper food.

"I was always drowsy, had headache, stomach trouble, was getting a sallow complexion—in short was simply miserable.

"Yet I did not realize the real cause of my trouble until recently. I have given Grape-Nuts and the exercises in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," (which I found in the pkg.) a thorough trial, and they have worked wonders for me.

"I noticed a change from the beginning. My headache disappeared and at the end of the first week my stomach did not trouble me so much.

"Now, in less than a month, my nerves are strong and I begin to have some ambition to do things. I have gained six pounds and feel full of life.

"Grape-Nuts food, with cream, makes a delicious dish and I never grow tired of it. I consider "The Road to Wellville" one of the most valuable books ever printed, for I owe my present good health to it and Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the book from your pkg. "There's a reason."

PHILIPPINE PARLIAMENT

Elections to Lower House Come in July.

Taft Will Go to Islands to Attend Opening Sessions of Body.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Secretary Taft's proposed visit to the Philippines in September to attend the opening of the first Philippine assembly has directed attention especially toward the new legislative body to be created for the islands. The assembly will consist of 81 members, apportioned on the basis of one delegate for each 90,000 persons, and provision is made to increase this number to a total of 100. It will in a general way correspond to the American house of representatives, while the Philippine commission will correspond to the United States senate, and the acts of the assembly must secure the approval of the committee before they become law. Elections are to be held on July 30 next. Secretary Taft will start for the islands in August and the first assembly will convene in September. Subsequent elections for the assembly are to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in odd numbered years, the delegates to hold office for two years only. The election law of the islands requires that voters must be 25 years old, citizens of the Philippines.

Provision is made for the inspection of election by competent officers who are to preserve order and prepare a registry of qualified voters.

The Australian ballot system is to be used and heavy penalties are prescribed for corrupt practices.

BEST YEAR FOR U. S. STEEL

Total Profits Were $188,000,000—A Big Gain.

New York, March 16.—The United States Steel corporation, according to its annual report, has just passed through the most prosperous year in its history. The gross receipts were $696,756,928, an increase of $111,425,190. After paying out nearly $150,000,000 in wages to 202,457 employes and deducting the cost of manufacture, there was a total profit of $188,832,835 for the year. After interest charges and other deductions, the net earnings are reported to be $156,624,273, the largest amount ever reported by the corporation. In all about $80,000,000 was appropriated for improvements, extensions, etc., an increase of more than $30,000,000 as compared with 1905. One lump sum of $50,000,000 is charged off for appropriations for construction and discharge of capital obligations. These deductions brought the final surplus down to $12,742,860, which is smaller by nearly $4,500,000 than in 1905.

The balance sheet discloses a total surplus of univided profits of $97,720,717.

POPE PRAISES IRELAND.

Says Prelate Was Correct in French Crisis Sermon.

Rome, March 18.—Pope Pius received in private audience yesterday the Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D., which is in the archdiocese of St. Paul.

During the conversation Pope Pius said that Archbishop Ireland's discourse last December on "Church and State in France" was a strong presentation of the Franco-Vatican conflict. "Although I know it caused some displeasure," his holiness said. "Archbishop Ireland was correct as to the remote causes of the conflict when he said that the French clergy and leading Catholics failed by not following the advice of my illustrious predecessor."

Pope Pius generally praised the American episcopate for its stand on the questions between France and the church. He spoke in the strongest way concerning the expulsion from France of Mgr. Montagnini, former secretary of the papal nunciature, adding:

"While under that grief my first consolation was a cablegram from America. Guess from whom?"

After a pause his holiness himself answered the question, saying, "From Archbishop Ireland."

FOLK GETS HIS LAW.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 14.—The house has passed the senate bill to correct a weakness in the present race track gambling law. The law passed two years ago did not provide against recording bets in other states and using the telephone and telegraph, but the bill just passed provides that it is unlawful for a telephone, a telegraph or any other instrument to be used in connection with a bet on a horse race. The bill is ready for the signature of the governor, who recommended it.

Be Good TO YOURSELF! "IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND," if you need help try my new invention—not a drug—the **BACHELOR'S FRIEND**, based on 50 years study. Free trial offered by Dr. Foote, Box 788, New York

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP on easy terms, 180 acres of No. 1 farming land, 60 acres cleared, 8-room frame house, frame granary, good orchard. Address J. W. Hall, 302 State St., Petoskey, Mich.

WANTED—Good Man in each county to represent and advert-se Hardware Departm nt, put out sa- ples, etc. Salary $21.00 weekly. Expense money advanced. Dept. L 26, The Columbia House, Chicago.

HANDSOME AND WEALTHY LADY, has $20,000 cash, will inherit Ten Thousand more, wishes to meet young or middle aged man with view to matrimony. (Poverty no objection.) Address Miss Hart, Dept. 89, 51 Wabash, Chicago.

GENTLEMAN WORTH $20,000 IN REAL ESTATE, also has good income, would like to meet lady with intention to marry. No objection to poor lady. Address Mr. H., Room 81, Ceylon Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED: MEN TO TRAVEL, deliver samples and advertise our goods locally. Salary $21 per month, expenses advanced. BEEZLEY CO., Dept. 5, Monon Block, Chicago.

$91 Per month, expenses advanced. Men to travel, collect names, advertise and distribute samples. Permanent. SAUNDERS CO., Dept. 7, Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

AUTOMATIC FISH HOOKS. Catches two fish to common hooks' one. Fish are caught by even touching bait. Write today for our one hook free offer. Agents wanted. Catalina Co., Dept. 16, Des Moines, Iowa

RAILROAD MEN NOT GOING

Decide It's Useless to See the President.

Ryan Thinks President Won't Hurt Business, Which Is Too Active, Anyway.

New York, March 16.—Messrs. McCrea, Mellen, Huihitt and Newman, the four railroad presidents for whose visit to the White House J. Pierpont Morgan arranged before his departure for Europe, held a conference at the Grand Central station in this city yesterday afternoon. The whole situation was canvassed at great care and it was finlly decided not to go to Washington.

It is understood that the reason for this conclusion was that the four gentlemen involved did not feel that they had any proper mandate from the railroad corporations to represent them. They felt that they could not assume the position of a self-constituted commission to formulate or present the views of the hundreds of railroad companies which in turn are owned by millions of shareholders. They recognized that the railroad managers of the United States are not themselves in perfect accord, and that until some method could be adopted for securing a consensus of opinion, a visit to the President would be idle. At the conclusion of the conference the various presidents left for their homes.

Thomas F. Ryan, when asked his opinion about the meeting arranged by Mr. Morgan between the President and the heads of the great railroads of the country, said:

"I believe that, if Mr. Morgan's visit to the President is followed up as it should be by all of our great business interests, it will do much good.

"I also believe that the President's attitude towards corporations is much misunderstood by the general public. It is unfair to assume that it is his desire to hamper the business interests of the country. I am, however, convinced that he purposes to enforce the laws as he finds them upon the statute books and I think the sooner the business interests of the country conclude to go to work to aid the President in solving the difficult problems that confront him every day, the sooner confidence will be restored and the business of the country move on without interruption. So far as general business is concerned, the only fault to be found with it is that it is too active."

IT MADE ROOSEVELT ROAR

Railroad President Joke Greatly Amused Him.

Washington, March 18.—Representative Gardiner, of Massachusetts, son-in-law of Senator Lodge, and a friend were trudging along Pennsylvania avenue to the White House recently, when there were two short, sharp claps of thunder.

"What's that?" inquired the friend.

"Oh, nothing," said Mr. Gardiner. "The President has just taken another railroad president out in the White lot and shot him."

When Mr. Gardiner reached the White House he told the story to the President, who laughed uproariously and seemed to enjoy the joke.

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

SUNDAY.
God's in his heaven—
All's right with the world.

MONDAY.
Meet trials with smiles and they vanish;
Face cares with a song and they flee.

TUESDAY.
I am glad to think
I am not bound to make the world go right,
But only discover and do
With cheerful heart the work that God appoints.

WEDNESDAY.
It is almost always true that Providence smooths before us the path to any duty from the moment we enter it.

THURSDAY.
Spring still makes spring in the heart
When sixty years are told.
Love makes anew the throbbing heart
And we are never old.

FRIDAY.
With truth and purity go other gifts!
All gifts come clustering to that.

SATURDAY.
Do your simplest duty toward your nearest neighbor, if it be the humblest of your dumb relations, and somehow the bells of heaven will begin to ring in your soul.

The Habit of "Nagging"

There are nagging women and there are nagging men, but as this page is devoted exclusively to womankind, in this instance it is the nagging woman who is to receive attention. To begin with, don't be one. It is something that never pays, and it is a habit that grows beyond control. The husband of a nagging wife is generally referred to as a henpecked man, and apropos of this saying is another, which is that a henpecked man can always be told because he wears his hat on the back of his head. What this has to do with the case, is not explained, but it is nevertheless one of the sayings of unknown origin.

If family affairs do not go straight, fault-finding will not adjust them or make your husband happy or your children love their home. A nagging, sharp-tongued woman, one who never finds anything that exactly suits her, one who goes to pieces under the pin pricks that come into daily living, can scarcely be described as a ray of sunshine. She is an irritation, a constant annoyance, one who stirs up bad temper and invites a quarrel.

Women have nerves that are easily set a-quiver. Housekeeping has a thousand and one little details that mean hard work. Many times the hard work comes when the physical strength is at a low ebb, and every mole hill seems like a mountain. Then is the time when silence is golden, especially if you feel that if anyone speaks to you you are going to cry. Keep back the tears and keep back the words of blame if those around you seem to be careless of your feelings or are doing things to increase your burden.

Housekeeping has many trials and tribulations of which those who are not thus engaged have no understanding, but, as it has been said before in this column, the woman at the head of a home, no matter how humble, is the most fortunate woman in the world, and she should try, by avoiding fault-finding, never to be a discordant note in the family.

There are some women who cannot be pleased, no matter how much of an effort is made to satisfy their wishes. After awhile, to use a slang phrase, these women "get what is coming to them." No one cares whether they are pleased or not, and their wishes no longer receive any particular attention.

"You can't please her, no matter how hard you try, so what is the use of trying?" comes to be the sentiment with which women of this kind are regarded.

Something is always wrong with them, and nothing is adjusted precisely to their liking. A disposition which is permitted to take this turn is sure to develop a "nagger" who frets, and complains, and scolds from morning till night, and will neither be comfortable herself nor let others take comfort.

Some one has written this on the subject:

When one talks of a nagging wife it is generally to refer in pitying terms to the man whom she has married. Much more to be pitied, however, are the children of the marriage. A man can endure much and find a remedy in retaliation. But sensitive children shrink from the continual fault-finding and suffer in silence.

In fairness to many mothers, it must be said that they unwittingly fall into the habit of nagging their children. The tiresome ways of the latter seem more than they can bear at times, and the result is that they are apt to forget themselves.

"Don't do this," and "Don't do that." "Why can't you let things alone?" "I never saw such a child." "You are a perfect torment; but what can one expect from such a child? You are exactly like your father," etc., etc., ad nauseum, through all the nerve-racking catalogue of "nag."

And then these mothers honestly wonder why their children are reduced to a state of sulky irritability. Such mothers never seem to take into consideration the fact that children are the most sensitive beings in the world, and that their whole experience is made up of small joys and small sorrows that bring them either happiness or misery.

It is not to be thought of that mothers will deliberately make their children unhappy, but they frequently fall into the habit of scolding, and scolding never won love or willing obedience. Submission is given, solely because it must be, and too often it happens that the forced submission is accompanied by resentment.

To make constant reference to a disagreement that is past, is nagging. To be constantly telling another of his faults, is nagging. To be eternally "picking" at some one, criticising everything they do or try to do, is nagging.

We all like approval. It is the sunshine that brings to blossom the sweetest flowers of our nature, and to feel that we have the approval of those who are nearest and dearest is to create a desire to be worthy of this approval and to keep uppermost the best that within us lies. When an influence is brought to bear which causes that "best" to be obscured, it is the working of evil. It is often unknowingly done, but it is none the less harmful and frequently disastrously lasting in its results.

Sometimes it is the most estimable of women who have the habit of nagging. They may be prompted by the worthiest of motives; by the desire that all may be well with those who come close to their hearts, or for whom they feel a responsibility. What they say is meant in all kindness. It is solicitude for another's welfare which inspires the repeated words of caution, direction or advice. The word in season is a good thing to speak, but there is such a thing as speaking it too often. There are good women who make others worse because of their overanxiety to guide and assist their steps in the right direction, and because they do not know when it is time to stop talking.

All nagging is not ill-natured, though the well-meaning "nagger" is none the less disagreeable and unpleasant to have around. However, the word nagging is commonly associated with those who "fret and stew," because of their easily aroused temper. It brings up a vision of a sour-visaged woman whose expression conveys the impression that she hates everything that lives —herself included. It is but a short step from the nagging woman to the shrew. The dictionary defines the shrew as a brawling, troublesome woman, which is sufficiently explicit without need of further explanation.

Human nature is faulty, and we all have our failings. If we did not have weaknesses to overcome, life would grow monotonous. If we never had to fight or battle with ourselves, we should never know the satisfaction of having strengthened our armor by winning a victory. Gentleness, forbearance, lenient judgments of another's faults, and above all, self-control, are qualities greatly to be desired, and they are qualities which do not come unless they are earnestly sought for and made strong by keeping them in constant practice.

Nagging is nothing more nor less than a habit. It is the habit of the woman who is always thinking she has a grievance. It is the habit of a man who always has a "grouch." In either case it is a habit to break and lose forever.

The Cozy Corner

A NECKLACE OF LOVE.

No rubies of red for my lady—
No jewel that glitters and charms,
But the light of the skies in a little one's eyes
And a necklace of two little arms.

Of two little arms that are clinging
(Oh, ne'er was a necklace like this!)
And the wealth o' the world and Love's sweetness impearled
In the joy of a little one's kiss.

A necklace of love for my lady,
That was linked by the angels above;
No other but this—and the tender, sweet kiss
That sealeth a little one's love.

—Frank L. Stanton.

FROM A SHUT-IN.

If I may be admitted to the Cozy Corner I will promise not to sadden you by dwelling on my many years of suffering. I do not think a Christian should indulge in talking of such things, as it will tend to make them more unhappy and discontented with their condition.

We live in the northwestern part of West Virginia, on the bank of a creek, which is said to be the largest body of water in the United States that goes under the name of "creek." In former years there were many kinds of fish found in this water and people came from all points to indulge in the sport of fishing. On the opposite side of the creek there is a steep hillside, with huge, projecting rocks covered with ferns, low evergreen trees and trailing vines, making a lovely picture, and it is one of my greatest pleasures to sit on the piazza, or lie in the hammock when the weather will allow, and gaze out upon the beautiful scene.

The trees in whose branches many varieties of birds gather to sing their merry songs of welcome to the sunshine; the flowers scattered over the green grass—daisies, violets and many others whose beautiful colors and sweet perfume combine to make the scene one of great loveliness and testify to the goodness of God who has placed them where they can help a poor sick woman who is not able to go away from her home in search of beauty.

Another great pleasure for me is to read the letters in the Cozy Corner and M. G. R., especially those describing foreign countries and the homes of those who write to The Blade. Please write more, dear friends, for you cannot tell who, nor how many, "shut-ins" will be helped. —"M. S."

IS IT WORTH THE WHILE?

Not long ago when I was clipping the Key Notes of Harmony from The Blade, and pasting them into a little scrap book I have, the thought came to me that I was receiving much good from The Blade and giving nothing in return. This evening when I read the letter from Mrs. J. B. T., about the magazine she had paid out her money for and found to be so useless to her, the letter and the thought appealed to me, and I concluded I would write and tell her how disappointed I have been about just such things.

A few years ago two dollars and a half looked like a great sum of money and I should have felt just as this friend does if I had paid it out for what was only a disappointment when I knew of so many uses the money could have been put to. In those days a dollar seemed a fortune to me, and even now I have to be very careful.

Years ago little things worried me; if it rained one day I did not think the sun would shine the next, and when the day with troubles was done, I would not put it away and let it be forgotten, but would brood over the perplexities and worry until my friends said I always carried such a sad and anxious face.

After a time I began to see things in a different light. When I was sitting by the bedside of my daughter whom I knew could live but a few days at the most, I was regretfully speaking of something I had failed to do that day, she looked at me earnestly, and said: "Mamma, such things do not count," and she was so near her beautiful home that she had a clearer vision of what "counts" for true living than I had.

When she was taken from me it seemed as if a part of my very life had gone, and, though I cannot to this day speak of her without tears, still her words have helped me to see that it does not count to grieve over small disappointments, and I no longer carry a sad face, but look for the possible bright side of everything and when I have done the best I can I leave the matter, knowing that worrying will not success when patient endeavor has failed.

Now to this friend whose letter set me to writing: If the first number of your magazine was poor and a disappointment to you, try and think the succeeding numbers may be better, and surely, before the year is ended you will have been able to gain much that will be helpful to you. We can hardly pick up any paper but we can find in it something new, something good.

We are bound to have trials and troubles in this life and all have hard battles to fight; otherwise we should not progress in goodness, but would remain just where we were born. The real question is to decide what "counts," and whether we will let every annoyance and trouble get the mastery of us and make our lives miserable for us and for all around us, or shall we rise above these petty incidents, and so have strength to win in the greater battles of life.

The wear and tear of table linen, or the children's clothing and shoes; the failure to accumulate dollars and cents; the strife to live as well as our neighbor—these things may count during this life to a certain extent, but even then success in them does not really pay for the trouble we have, and for the life eternal we must have faith to believe that God is all powerful and that He knows what is best for us all.

So, my friend, "put on the whole armor," stand fast, and do not allow yourself to waste time and energy worrying over small things, but save yourself for the really important ones, and I hope you will see what counts without the hard lesson I needed.—"Aunt Faith."

HOUSE FURNISHING HINTS.

Don't crowd in more furniture than is needed.

Admit nothing that has neither real decorative meaning nor usefulness.

Admit nothing that is irretrievably ugly in line or clashing in color, even if it is a Christmas present from your best friend.

Don't think that every square foot of wall space must be ornamented.

Don't shut out the light and air.

Don't try to modernize everything.

Washington Sights and Scenes

A week in Washington is always a liberal education, says a writer in The Travel Magazine. To see the seat of the government is to take thereafter a more lively and vivid interest in the study of that government. Congress will not be in session, unfortunately, at the Easter holidays this year, but all the other branches of the government will be active, and the warm spring weather will probably have begun so that sight seeing will be a pleasure. There are certain things every visitor must do, certain places he must visit. For instance, nobody would dream of missing the capitol, the beautiful congressional library, the White House, the Washington monument and Mount Vernon. But Washington is a city that is lived in, as well as a seat of government, and a very beautiful city, with its suburbs, its parks, its spots of natural charm. These should be seen as well for a full enjoyment of the town.

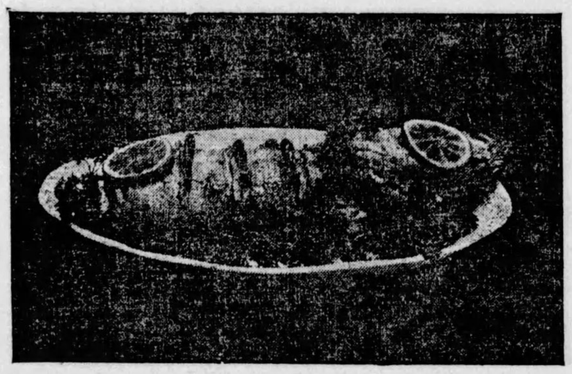
One of the lovely spots just out of the city is the Rock Creek cemetery, where the memorial to Mrs. Henry Adams, by St. Gaudens, may be seen. This monument is one of the finest of the great American sculptor's works, and one of the least well known. It is screened off from the road, so one has to ask the way to it, but no visitor should fail to do so. The cemetery is reached by carriage. But Rock Creek park and Captain John's Bridge, a lovely spot nine miles up the Potomac, can be reached easily by trolley. Another spot of unique charm is the old town of Alexandria, across the river from Washington, on the way to Mount Vernon.

To see the city of Washington itself there are three ways open; walk, take a trolley, which by Easter will be an open one, or hire a phaeton, which can be done for seventy-five cents an hour. The first way is the best, always and everywhere, if one is a good pedestrian. The third way is undoubtedly the most comfortable, and enables one to cover the most ground. Boston, like Topsy, just grew. But Washington was laid out. There is a scheme in the streets and not the right angle, stiff, unlovely scheme of New York. There are such magnificent, sweeping avenues as Pennsylvania avenue, and concentric arrangement of streets so that each vista ends in a green square or open space. On a bright, clear day the effect is wholly charming, more like Paris than anything in America. With a guide to point out the homes of this or that statesman or diplomat, the trip through the miles of residences and public buildings takes on an added interest. Moreover, the city is not large, and it can be covered pretty thoroughly, and a good perspective gained, which can be made still more clear by toiling up the shaft of the Washington monument and getting a bird's-eye view of the city and the beautiful Potomac valley.

Easter Monday is "Egg-Rolling Day" on the White House lot, Down Behind the Executive Mansion.

Every city has its peculiar customs, and visitors in Washington on Easter Monday may witness one of those of the national capital. Easter Monday is "egg rolling day" on the White House lot, down behind the executive mansion. On that day all the children in town, rich and poor, young and old, go down to the lot with baskets of colored Easter eggs and disport themselves on the young grass that is beginning to know the resurrection of the spring.

Baked Fish—Pepper and Lemon Garnish



Select a cod or haddock weighing about four pounds and have the head left on. Make a stuffing of a cup of bread or cracker crumbs moistened with a little melted butter and seasoned with pepper and salt. A teaspoon of finely chopped onion is an addition liked by some tastes, as the fish needs some decided flavor added either in cooking or as a condiment. After stuffing sew the fish together with a coarse thread or use a fine skewer. Gash the sides of the fish in several places and insert in each a small strip of salt pork.

Set the fish on a tin sheet in a large pan and bake. If two or three thin slices of salt pork are laid under the fish it will prevent sticking and will give a good flavor.

Remove the fish to a platter without breaking and garnish with parsley, thin slices of lemon and tiny red peppers. If the fish is too large for a small family, bake the head and shoulders and reserve the rest for frying.

To serve with a baked fish make a foundation of one pint of boiling water, four level tablespoons each of flour and butter and a seasoning of salt and pepper. When cooked add the chopped white of one or two hard boiled eggs.

Of Use in the Home

The best duster for fine furniture is a double thickness of silkoline, after it has been washed. This takes up all the dust without injury to the finest or most highly polished furniture, and the cloth is so easily washed that it may always be clean with very little trouble. Old silkoline curtains can be utilized for these dusters.

Putting three or four tablespoonfuls of castor oil in a batch of molasses candy makes it more palatable and the children are eager to eat their medicine; even older people say it gives an agreeable flavor to the candy.

A clever mother who had the usual troubles in sending the children to bed, devised this plan, which works like a charm: At eight o'clock she seats herself at the piano and plays a lively march. The children then march around the two parlors, down the hall and back, and then passing by the piano, give the musician a good-night kiss, and go upstairs to bed.

Dishes in which cereals, etc., have been cooked will wash much more easily if they are filled with cold water and set in the sink or on the table, instead of being placed on the stove.

Where it is desired to make a connecting door between two rooms with a closet in each room, if the opening can be made between the closets, it will give you all the wall space in each room and the connection will be the same.

In a house where we live writes Mrs. B., there is a small bed room opening from the dining room, and one opening from the kitchen, the bed rooms having a wall between them. These rooms, though small, could never be heated from the other rooms and were too small to hold a stove in addition to the other furniture. Last fall we cut a doorway between them which allowed a current of air, and this winter the rooms have both been comfortable and warm; the hot air from the kitchen and dining room circulates freely through the opening and we have for the first time enjoyed the rooms.

In making kitchen holders, make a pocket in one side large enough to slip your hand in and you will provide against the danger of being burned with steam when you lift a kettle from the fire.

In washing gold band china, never use soap or soap powders, as they will injure the gilt, rather use borax dissolved in warm water.

In washing fine china, do not pile the dishes one upon the other, but place each piece by itself until it is thoroughly dried; the steam that arises from two or three pieces being placed together will often injure the glaze.

Plants se in a jardiniere will not thrive unless something—a small stick for instance—is placed under the pots to insure a free circulation of air and good drainage. Take the pots out of the jardiniere occasionally, and let them asorb all the sunshine and fresh air possible, through the sides of the pots and you will see how they will be benefited.

If bread is cut in small strips or cubes and placed in a corn-popper, it can be toasted for croutons, in a furnace or over a coal fire very quickly and easily.

Dress suit cases, bags, and everything made of leather should be well rubbed with oil at least once a year to preserve it. Put the oil on with a brush and then rub it into the leather with sponge or dry cloth; after this allow the article to stand in the open air for an hour or two until all surplus oil is absorbed; otherwise it may rub off on the clothing or hands when the article is first used.

Bacon and Oysters.

Select very small oysters and allow half a dozen for each person. Toast bread in strips and place in an oven to keep hot. Fry a slice of thin bacon for each slice of toast and place on the bread; then drop the oysters in the hot, bacon fat and let them cook until plump, lay them on the bacon and serve with a garnish of parsley and slices of lemon.

Eggs and Tomatoes.)

Beat six eggs without separating—until very light. Add half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, three drops of onion juice and one and a half cupfuls of rich milk. Mix thoroughly and pour into buttered cups, set in a pan of hot water in the oven and cook twenty minutes, or until they are firm.

Make a sauce of two level teaspoonfuls each of butter and flour rubbed together and cooked until frothy, in a pan, then stir into this, gradually, a cupful of strained tomato juice. Cook five minutes stirring constantly. Turn the egg mixture from the molds into saucers, pour the sauce over them and serve hot as possible.

Easter Salad.

Place a layer of the crisp, white leaves of lettuce in a salad bowl, then place alternate layers of sliced, hard boiled eggs, grated cheese and mayonnaise dressing thinned with sweet cream, until the bowl is full having the last layer of the grated cheese.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

"I am a Nebraska girl, but for two years have been living with relations in the Mississippi valley. During this time I have read with pleasure the letters of the M. G. R. and now come to ask for admittance to the circle promising to keep all of its rules.

"I was especially interested in the letter from the 'Trained Nurse' and in the information she gave. I also agree exactly with 'Bonnie Burnie' and the 'Old Dominion Girl' on the subject of using birds for millinery purposes. It seems to me the proper place for a bird is in the trees, where we all can hear their sweet songs, rather than on a hat. It is so absurd to think for a moment that a live bird would sit on a woman's hat when she was wearing it, and the idea of carrying around a dead bird is repulsive. One might as well twist a dead cat around her hat; it would be no more absurd if you will think of it.—Vie."

Miss Prudence is often requested by a girl to send the names of some of the M. G. R. boys for private correspondence. The chaperone is old fashioned enough to believe that a request for correspondence should come from the other side, and that the lady should have the opportunity to accept or decline such a request. Now here is a question for the M. G. R.'s to give their opinions on and Miss Prudence would be glad to hear from as many as will write, each one to give a reason for their opinion either way, no matter whether you agree with the chaperone or not; let us have a fair discussion. Make your letters brief and to the point and write immediately before the subject is forgotten.

That was a nice letter, wasn't it, from the girl about her Valentine party? I enjoyed it and "took notes" to use for a party of my own next year. Now I am going to tell you what we are doing for Easter. It seems a long time till the 31st of March, but we shall find it none too long for what we have to do, with the church services and our regular school and home work.

We are saving all egg shells we can get hold of, and when we have boiled eggs for breakfast, you would smile to see how careful we are to keep the shells as whole as possible. The shells that have not been wet are the best for painting faces on. These we color with water color paints, black or brown, according to the nationality of the face we expect to paint. The cutest are the little darkies which we make just as cunning as we can, with very black eyes, very red lips and very white teeth, finishing the picture with black, curled wool, or the ravelings of black stockings glued on the top of the shell for hair. This is sometimes braided in many little pigtails which stand straight out from the head and are tied with bright red ribbons or white string. A great variety of features can be made if one has even a very little artistic ability.

On the brown ground are drawn Japanese faces with straight black hair pasted on and this hair is very often furnished from the tail of the old family horse, one long hair making several short ones for the egg-baby. Some of the whitest shells are used for the daintiest of pink and white ladies, and combings from the children's heads are used on these.

When ready, these shells are filled with melted wax, and when this is cold and hard it weights them so they can be glued to a square of heavy cardboard. A ruffle of silk or cloth is then placed around the neck to hide the joining. This can be used as a penwiper if made of cloth, or the egg will be a paper weight if desired.

One of our family is something of an artist and has drawn an excellent portrait of our mother, on a goose egg, and made it as a paper weight, which will be found on our father's office desk after Easter. She has also painted some tiny landscapes in colors for other friends. These make pretty Easter souvenirs and are inexpensive.

Will someone else suggest other novelties?—Grace B.

A short time ago our circle had a letter from a young school teacher in which she described some of her experiences in teaching. I read her letter with interest and the other day when I came across a paper in which there was a story of schoolroom life I clipped this much of it to send to the "schoolm'am." I am wondering if anything of this kind comes into her work:

There was a rush for the door, a holler, and a whoop. The little schoolroom was empty; it was recess time. The teacher drew forth a letter and commenced to read it.

"Say, teacher, is that letter from your feller?" Susie Jones' freckled face is peering at the teacher just above the edge of the desk. "Ain't you got no feller?"

The door is thrown open.

"Teacher, Billie Martin tripped me up and hurted my toe."

The teacher goes to the door.

"Billie, come here. Did you trip Sammie Osler?"

"No, I didn't; he fell down, and the cry baby tried to blame it on to me. I'll punch his face—"

"Stop. We won't have any talk like that."

"Teacher, can me and Mary go over to the woods and get some wintergreen?"

"No, not today."

"Well, I don't see why we can't go. Jim Osler and Billy Martin have gone."

"You know that those boys will have to stay after school to pay for it."

"I don't see why we girls can't never do nothing," muttered Mary, under her breath.

"Oh, teacher, come quick!" It is Sammie Osler again. "John Hill has John Dennis down and is just plugging him something awful. Oh, hurry! he will kill him; I know he will."

The teacher finds that the two Johns have been wrestling.

"Say, teacher, what makes you wear your hair that way? Ma said that it made you look like an old maid," asked little Stella Thurman in all seriousness.

"My ma said that she should think teacher would blow away some day, she is so thin. Why are you so thin?" Susie piped out.

"Teacher, how many more days of school?"

"My sister Jennie has a ring just like yours with red glass in it. Jennie got hers with gum. How did you get yours?"

"Teacher, can me and Jim go and get a pail of water?"

"Yes, but hurry; it is almost bell-time."

"Say, teacher, what is that little brown spot right back of your left ear? Won't it come off?"

"Oh, teacher, come here! Sammie is felled down in the mud and has lost his shoe."

The bell rings and school is resumed.

Interesting Information.

The biggest trees in the world are the mammoth trees of California. One of a grove in Tulare county, according to measurement made by members of the state geological survey, was shown to be 276 feet high, 106 feet in circumference at base, and 76 feet at a point 12 feet above the ground. Some of the trees are 380 feet high and 35 feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

The highest monolith is the obelisk at Karnak, in Egypt. Karnak is on the east bank of the Nile, near Luxor, and occupies part of the site of ancient Thebes. The obelisk is ascribed to Hatasu, sister of Pharaoh Thothmes III., who reigned about 1600 B. C. Its whole length is 120 feet, and it weighs 400 tons. Its height without pedestal is 108 feet 10 inches. The height of the obelisk in Central Park, New York city, without pedestal, is 68 feet 11 inches, its weight about 169 tons.

The largest body of fresh water on the globe is Lake Superior—400 miles long, 160 miles wide at its greatest breadth, and having an area of 32,000 square miles. Its mean depth is said to be 900 feet, and its greatest depth 200 fathoms. Its surface is about 635 feet above the level of the sea.

The most extensive park is Deer Park, in the environs of Copenhagen, in Denmark. The inclosure contains 4,200 acres and is divided by a small river.

The largest pleasure ground in the United States, and one of the largest in the world, is Fairmount park, Philadelphia, which contains 2,745 acres.

The highest mountain range is the Himalayas, the mean elevation being estimated at 18,000 feet. The loftiest mountain is Mount Everest, having an elevation of 29,002 feet above the sea level.

THE RED-HAIRED GIRL.

'Tis the air of you
And the hair of you,
With its wondrous golden sheen.
'Tis the eyes of you
And surprises of you.
(And the lies of you, my queen!)
'Tis the face of you
And the race of you
On which the lads are keen—
But the heart of you
Is the part of you
That I love, Mavourneen!

The books of etiquette are futile For instance, none of them tells the polite thing to say when you find a lady sitting on your hat.

THE GOOSE GIRL.

A goose-girl so so traditious tell,
Tending her feathered flock alone
Beside an ancient wishing-well,
Once met a wrinkled crone.

A draught the beldame begged her draw,
The maid complied, when, vision strange!
Into a fairy bright she saw
The aged good-wife change.

Who smiling said, "This acorn take
As guerdon for your kindly deed,
For it shall help you if you break
Its shell in hour of need."

Then vanished; but the maid, though kind,
Was curious, so with a pin
She pierced the nut at once, to find
But emptiness within.

Baffled, she held its value small
Until the heralds, far and wide,
Proclaimed the Prince would give a ball
At which to choose his bride.

"What need," she thought, "could be more dire,
Than mine to go?" so broke the nut,
Whose shell disclosed complete attire
Fit for a Princess; but—,

Straight through each breadth of raiment rare,
Just where her prying pin-point went,
The goose-girl found, to her despair,
There showed a hopeless rent.

In vain the maid, to overcome
Her pin's fell work her needle plied,
For while she wrought and wept at home
The prince picked out his bride.

Alas that every future goose
So sacrificed should be,
By yielding to an idle mood
Of curiosity.

—Mildred Howells in St. Nicholas.

Two Pretty Stories

For the Master's Use.

The writing desk lay open. Its owner had been called away in the act of beginning an important letter. On it were laid a sheet of notepaper and an envelope; beside it stood the ink bottle, and close by lay a pen, the blotting paper and the pen-wiper.

The silence of the room was broken by the Notepaper speaking to his companions.

"You needn't look so consequential," he said, scornfully; "it is on me the letter will be written."

"Yes," said the Pen, "but you forget it is I who write it."

"And you forget," said the Ink, "that you couldn't write without me."

"You needn't boast," said the Inkbottle, "for where would you be but for me?"

"It is ridiculous of you all to be so conceited," interposed the Blotting-paper; "only for me what a mess you'd be in."

"And may I ask," said the Envelope, "what use would any of you be if I did not take the letter safely where it is to go?"

"But it is I who write the directions on you," snapped the Pen.

"Dear sirs, please stop quarreling," gently said the little Pen-wiper, who had not spoken yet.

"What have you to say??" asked the Pen, contemptuously. "You are nothing but a doormat," and he laughed at his own wit.

"Even if I am only a doormat," said the Penwiper, humbly, "only for me you would be so rough with dried ink you couldn't be used. And that is all any of us are good for—just to be used. We might all stay here for the rest of our lives, and not all of us put together could write that letter. Only the hand of our master could do that."

"I believe he's right," said the Envelope and Notepaper together.

"Yes," said the Ink, "it was foolish of us to forget that we can do nothing until we are used."

"True enough," murmured the Inkbottle, "for what use would I be if you were not in me?"

"Yes, to be sure," said the Blotting-paper, "we ought to have thought of that."

"Indeed, yes; and I'm sure I beg your pardon, Mr. Penwiper, for calling you a doormat," said the Pen in a humble voice.

"Please don't mention it," said the little Penwiper, "but I do think we would be happier if we would just do the best we can, without being jealous."

As he spoke their owner re-entered the room and silence fell. The Pen was taken up, dipped in the Ink and passed to and fro on the Notepaper, the Blotting paper pressed on it, the letter placed in the Envelope, the address written, the Pen wiped on the Penwiper.

"We have each done our part," murmured the Ink.

"Yes," said the Pen, "and without our master we could have done nothing at all."

Mr. and Mrs. Blue Jay.

One spring morning, with a great deal of fuss and chatter, Mr. and Mrs. Blue Jay flew into our front yard. I saw at once that they were seeking a site to build their nest. The place chosen by Mrs. Jay was high up in the crotch of two small limbs of an oak tree. She sat down in the little nook and talked softly and shly to her mate. Evidently she was telling what a fine place she had found.

But Mr. Jay was not satisfied. He shook himself, ruffled his feathers, and flew to a crotch lower down. There he sat and scolded harshly, extolling the virtues of the place of his choice. Mrs. Jay was evidently not averse to discussing the matter. She flew down and examined the place critically; but was not convinced. She soon returned to the crotch above.

Mr. Jay scolded ,then sulked. At last, spying a red squirrel in a tree across the road, he went in pursuit of it. He and Mr. Squirrel played hide-and-seek for a few minutes, but he soon tired of that, and returned to his mate.

While he had been teasing the squirrel, she had carried some bits of string up to her chosen nook. He would scold in fierce rasping notes, then drum savagely on a limb, as if venting his spite on the thing nearest him. At last he flew away, and Mrs. Jay reluctantly followed.

Days passed, and they did not return. I decided that they had chosen another place. Then one day they appeared again. Instantly Mrs. Jay seated herself in her nook and began to twitter in a pleading tone, turning about as if shaping a nest. But Mr. Jay was stubborn; evidently the matter would have to be threshed out all over again. He sat on a bough and alternately sulked and scolded.

At last, with an air that evidently said, "Well, you always will have your own way," he tilted his head and flew away.

Apparently Mrs. Jay had conquered, for she at once flew down and returned with a twig. Mr. Jay returned but did not offer to help build the little home. He must have told her that she would have to build the house herself if she would not build where he wanted it.

She worked bravely and steadily, getting most of her twigs by breaking them from the branches. The nest grew apace. I helped her by hanging string and bits of cloth on the limbs of her tree. It was amusing to see her pull and work at them. When she succeeded in getting a nice bright one in place she would stand back to eye it critically and talk about it.

They soon had a brood of hungry babies with gaping mouths to feed. Mr. Jay was obliged to hustle about and help feed them. Though I tried to protect the little family, my vigilance was unsuccessful. One day the wicked cat made a meal of the poor little nestlings.—Outing Magazine.

Banner Puzzlers

For January.

New Work.....Gay
Solutions.....Horace

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born about the year 1360 in Pauntley, Gloucestershire, England. His parents were very poor, and he started out to seek his fortune. He went to London, hoping to engage in trade, but, according to the legend, he was so misused that he started to leave the city, but was warned by the Bow Bells to return, as he was destined to become mayor of the town. At any rate, he did remain in the town, and the legend again informs us he found a fortune by means of his cat. History says he was a man of great influence, and attained great wealth. He founded an almshouse for thirteen old men, built Newgate, the greater part of St. Bartholomew's hospital, and did many other charitable deeds. He was sheriff of the city in 1393, was knighted by King Henry V., and afterwards served three terms as mayor of London, the last term being in 1419. He died March, 1423. GAY.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A has a circular tract of land and sells B a part of it. The dividing line between the two portions of land is straight and 16 rds. in length; it is 6 rds. from the center of said dividing line across the part sold to B. What is the distance around B's part, and what was the diameter of A's tract before he sold a part to B?

GEORGE VORE.

3.—CHARADE.

My first is a dog,
My second is a tear,
My whole is agog,
In the ocean or air.

MOLLIE MOORE.

4.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—A machine for raising heavy weights.
2.—A bird celebrated in a certain poem.
3.—To turn away.
4.—Strength; courage.
5.—To move into.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

Who was designated as "A Soul of Fire in a Shell of Pearl?"

ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"In his farthest wanderings, still he sees it;
Hears the talking flame, the answering night-wind,
As he heard them
When he sat and talked with those who were, but are not."

HORACE.

Answers to Puzzles of March 7.

1.—Sir William Herschel.
2.—The strip must be 10 rds. wide. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming double triangle: M, pan, early, fancied, frightful, Wafin, linen, meadows, necessary. Centrals, March winds.
4.—Alec, Beth, Charlie, Dan, Ed, Frank, Geordie, Helen, Jo, Kitty, Laura.
5.—The grass tree is a native of Australia, and constitutes a very peculiar feature in the vegetation of that part of the world. It has a shrubby stem with tufts of long wiry foliage at the summit, somewhat resembling small palms. A long cylindrical spike of densely aggregated flowers shoots up from the center of the tuft of leaves. The base of the inner leaves of some species is eatable, and forms, especially when roasted, an agreeable article of food. It has a balsamic taste, and all the species abound in a resinous juice, which, on exposure to the air, hardens into a reddish yellow, inodorous substance, soluble in alcohol, and useful as a tonic in intestinal maladies. It is also used by the natives for uniting the edges of wounds, and, mingled with an aluminous earth, for caulking their canoes, and as a cement for various purposes. The grass tree has a stem about four feet high and sometimes a foot in diameter. It grows very slowly, and is supposed to be many centuries old when it has reached such dimensions. In Eastern Australia the leaves are used as fodder for all kinds of cattle.
6.—Joseph Addison wrote: "The hand that made us is Divine."

Chat.

Three new pupils and five old ones made up the class in the 'Cademy today. The former were: James Bassett, Carson C. Davis and Floyd Broady; the latter: Hawkeye, George Vore, Pauline, C. McFarlin, and Horace.

James, you are very welcome, and the Mistress will be glad to see you often.

Carson, the above applies to you also, and when you come next time, please bring the solution of your problem with you.

Floyd, you surely may send as many puzzles as you like to the Column, and all that are suitable will be published with thanks.

Pauline, your postal missed me. I am so sorry your husband has been so ill, but am glad, indeed, that he is better. Glad you liked the book.

Horace, please do not use capital letters in giving answers to your puzzles. They are so much more difficult to read than the small ones, as almost every writer has little "twists and quirks" in his capital letters that are peculiar to his own style, and not always quite legible unless linked with small letters.

Geo. Vore, that fish has caused a great deal of comment, and bids fair to outrank Jonah's whale.

Hawkeye, that wasn't such a bad lesson. Do not be discouraged.

C. McFarlin, you do not come very regularly, but are always very welcome.

The solution sent by W. L. H. to his problem answered today is this: The remainder will be 40 rds. longer than wide, and contain 7½ A., or 1,200 sq. rds. To the area of the remainder (1,200) add the square of half the difference in the sides (1,200 plus 20x20 equals 1,600). Extract sq. rt. and subtract half the difference in sides (40 minus 20 equals 20), width of remainder, and make plowed strip half this width, or 10 rds. wide.

Dollar Bottle FREE

MAKES STRONG MEN AND WOMEN

WRITE TO-DAY

Just send name and address and we send you by mail $1 Bottle Dr. Rainey's great formula of Vitaline Tablets; pay nothing, not a cent accepted until you are satisfied, until you can say with a glad heart that you have at last found the right medicine, then send us a dollar, but remember, you alone are to be the judge.

Vitaline Tablets CURE Nervous Diseases and any Weakness, Dyspepsia and all Stomach Troubles, Heart Weakness, General Debility, Catarrhal Conditions, Weak Vitality, Impure Blood, Paleness, Thin, Run Down Health. They act quickly, make you eat, add flesh, build you up, give you strength, vigor and vitality every day; they restore complete manhood and womanhood, after all tried remedies and doctors failed—let us prove it to you. You have never had anything like Vitaline Tablets—they are guaranteed under U. S. Pure Food and Drugs Act, Serial No. 3877, to contain absolutely nothing poisonous or injurious, are harmless and pleasant to take. We send you question blank and book, also statements from gratified, grateful men and women of the wonderful cures they received from Vitaline Tablets.

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Dr. Rainey writes you and all mail is plain sealed. Fill out this coupon and plainly write name and address.

Dr. Rainey Medicine Co., Dept. C 34 Dexter Bldg. Chicago:—Send at once $1.00 bottle of Vitaline Tablets, without charge, absolutely free on trial, and if I get satisfactory benefits I will send you $1.00.

Name .....

Address .....

SAYS JAPAN COULD WIN

Another War Expert Takes a Shy at America.

Island Empire Is Working Hard, He Says, on Munitions of War.

Berlin, March 16.—Captain Ignaz Rodic, of the general staff of the Austrian-Hungarian army, has published a pamphlet entitled "The Prospects of the Future American-Japanese War," in which, after discussing the armies and navies and theatres of the war, he concludes with saying that the unprotected Pacific coast of the United States offers excellent chances for the success of the Japanese. He asserts that Japan is working feverishly to complete her military and naval equipments, adding that during the last few months 50,000 men have been at work day and night in the arsenals, turning out guns and small arms, and stating that the cartridge manufactories at Tokio and Nagoya, wherein all about 20,000 men are employed, have turned out daily 500 rifles. Finally, captain Rodic asserts that the projectile works at Tokio make 600 shells per day for the field artillery.

TO ASTONISH THE WORLD

Rockefeller's Cash Is for Charity.

New York, March 18.—According to a member of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s Bible class, who is also a personal friend of John D. Rockefeller and in a position to know of his affairs, the latter proposes soon to make a princely gift to the city of New York. It will amount to at least $50,000,000. It will be partly charitable and partly educational.

This man informed a reporter that when Mr. Rockefeller was conferring with his son at Lakewood, N. J., a fortnight ago, the meeting was not for the purpose of discussing any immediate gift, but was on the subject of Mr. Rockefeller's will, which document the oil king was then completing with the aid of his son and his lawyers. It was said that this document will astonish the world when it is made public. It will, it is declared, donate no less than $250,000,000 for charitable and educational purposes, and it will be so bestowed that the benefit therefrom will almost be perpetual.

The manner in which these bequests will be bestowed is said to be mainly educational and charitable. While there are some contributions for religious purposes, it is stated that Mr. Rockefeller does not think it necessary to extend any great financial aid to churches. To his manner of thinking the churches are growing stronger and stronger and there is no danger that they will ever need any great financial assistance from one man.

Mr. Rockefeller, however, is said to be much in favor of the growth of education, and to the furtherance of this end he has done much in his will. He believes that education will make this country the greatest in the world, and that every cent contributed toward that object will help to make better citizens and better Christians.

As to the charitable bequests, it was said some time ago that Mr. Rockefeller had in mind building model tenements for the poor, such as have been erected in some European cities.

In his will the informant states, Mr. Rockefeller has provided these three things—bequests for religious purposes, though not of large sums; liberal bequests for education; and what are described as princely bequests for charitable purposes. It is said that there is scarcely a man, woman or child that will not benefit in some way by these prospective donations.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Wireless Station at Point Loma Took Messages.

Vallejo, Cal., March 13.—Commander H. C. Gearing, chief of the equipment department of the Mare Island navy yard, has received a wireless message from San Diego, stating that the wireless station at Point Loma had on Sunday night caught the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla. At that moment Pensacola was taking a message from Washington. The operator at Point Loma caught Washington and also a wireless message from the battleship Connecticut, now on the Atlantic ocean, which was communicating with Washington from New York harbor.

NOT FOR SCHOOL FLAG LAW

Hoch Doesn't Favor Statutory Patriotism.

Topeka, Kan., March 15.—Governor Hoch is not in favor of statutory patriotism. One of the laws enacted by the legislature that has become a law without the governor's approval is the "Flag Law," requiring the trustees of every school district in the state to provide a flagstaff and flag for the school, and see that the flag flies whenever the weather is fair. Governor Hoch refused to sign the bill because he does not believe in what he calls "statutory patriotism."

"The thing to which I objected most in that bill," said Governor Hoch, "is the provision requiring the state superintendent to provide for every school a sort of program to be gone through every morning, including a salute of the flag.

"It seems to me that if was a schoolboy and was required every morning to salute the flag it would not tend to make me love the flag any more. The chances are that I would consider it a good deal of a nuisance, and would come out of school with less respect for a flag that had to be saluted by law than had I been left to salute the flag as I pleased. It will probably cost several hundred thousand dollars to put this law into effect in every school district in the state, and out in western Kansas if they attempt to keep the flag flying all the time the wind will switch out a flag into shreds in a few days. It will involve quite an expense for flags."

FLOOD IS AT ITS HEIGHT

Ohio River Stationary at Cincinnati.

Railroad Stations of the Queen City Are Put Out of Commission.

Cincinnati, March 18.—The Ohio river continued to rise during the night, but the rate of rise grew less as the hours passed, the water having a wider spread. Early today the river passed 61.5 and only two-tenths of a foot had been added to that five hours later. Doubt was expressed today whether the river would reach 63 feet, as had been previously estimated. Relief work was continued by the city and local charitable organizations so that those made destitute by the high waters were promptly cared for. Business felt the flood chiefly through the transportation end, the railroads suffering most in Cincinnati terminals, which were under water or so surrounded by the flood as to be of little service. By the break in the connecting link with the western end of the city and its suburbs, through the collapse of part of the Eighth street viaduct yesterday, there was inconvenience and serious delay not only to the traction lines and passenger traffic with that section but the break also affected the general railroad problem by shutting off access to one of the more important of the temporary flood passenger stations.

The collapse came at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and was the direct result of the pressure of the backwater upon the embankment. The loose earth, which had been watersoaked for several days, gave way easily under the flood's tremendous pressure, as there was no resisting weight on the other side of the fill.

There is a strong probability that the whole bridge may go, as the foundations are slowly crumbling away. The viaduct was finished twelve years ago.

There was no one on the bridge when it went down, but several electric car lines which used that viaduct have been thrown out of commission, affecting about 50,000 people. The bridge carried down with it all the electric light wires, power cables and telephone cables leading to the west end of the city. A large number of Western Union telegraph wires also went down.

Cleaning Up at Wheeling.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 18.—The river has returned to its channel and Wheeling is slowly recovering from the flood. The principal work today was relieving the suffering and destitution, which is greater than ever before known in this city.

A relief station, supplied with goods furnished by voluntary subscriptions, was opened today, and there was a great rush of refugees to the place. Fortunately the bright sunshine minimizes the suffering somewhat. It will be the middle of the week, however, before business can be resumed. Big gangs of men are at work in the wholesale district in which not one of the 100 or more establishments escaped the high water. The task of replacing goods in the warerooms will require a great deal of time and completely block the ordinary custom of buying and selling merchandise.

Ask for Federal Aid.

Washington, March 18.—Acting Secretary of War Oliver has received a telegram from the postmaster and mayor of Wellsburg, W. Va., asking for $4,000 to be expended for the relief of the citizens of that town. They declare that two-thirds of the population are destitute and that the least depth of water in the town is two feet and the greatest depth 26 feet. Acting Secretary Oliver has sent the telegram to the President to pass upon the question as to whether or not the war department is justified in extending relief in the shape of tents and rations, no funds being available for that purpose. The Red Cross here has also reported that it had no money which can be applied to the relief of the flood sufferers.

RATES WILL BE RAISED

Hill Says Railroads Are Facing Bankruptcy.

Transportation Business Has Received Check It Will Take Years to Overcome.

St. Paul, Minn., March 14.—"I want to go on record here that your rates will be advanced in the northwest in place of being reduced. They will be advanced, simply because it is necessary to provide the service. This course will begin in the east. Now, I am not complaining about rates, but present conditions would bankrupt some of the roads in this state."

This declaration was made yesterday afternoon by President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railroad before the senate committee which is investigating the value of railroad property in Minnesota. Mr. Hill said that his company had adopted the method of reducing rates as the revenue has justified, and an investigation of the records would show that its rates, especially on grain and farm products, are lower than in other parts of the country. Today Great Northern rates applied to Union Pacific rates would mean a reduction in the Union Pacific income of more than $5,000,000 a year.

Asked by Attorney James Manahan if it were not true that the lines in the east have been making enormous profits recently, Mr. Hill replied that he did not think so. He showed that the whole question of operation was going to a different basis; the cost has increased so much that he knew of an eastern line which had advanced rates.

"I think all the railroads of the country today have received a check they will not get over for many, many years," he asserted.

FOLK IS AFTER REFORMS

May Call Special Session for the Purpose.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 16.—Governor Folk is quoted as saying that he will soon issue a call for a special session of the legislature to consider measures for the regulation of public utilities, corporations and dram shops. Bills covering these subjects and favored by the governor were killed by the session which ended today.

LIMB WASTED WITH ECZEMA

Suffered Untold Agonies—Doctor Said It Was the Worst Case—Wonderful Cure by Cuticura.

"I used the Cuticura Remedies for eczema. The doctor said it was the worst case he ever saw. It was on both limbs, from the knees to the ankles. We tried everything the doctors knew of, but the Cuticura Remedies did the most good. I was obliged to lie with my limbs higher than my head, for the pain was so terrible I could not walk. I suffered untold agonies. One limb wasted away a great deal smaller than the other, there was so much discharge from it. I found the Cuticura Remedies very soothing, and I still keep them in the house. I am very thankful to say that I am cured. I found the Cuticura Remedies all that you say they are. I hope that you may be spared many years to make the Cuticura Remedies for the benefit of persons suffering from the torture of skin diseases, such as I had. Mrs. Golding, Box 8, Ayr, Ontario, Canada, June 6, 1905."

WEALTHY MAN GIVES $5000.00

To be Expended in Stamping Out Catarrh

Catarrh Specialist Sproule is a very successful man, possessed of large wealth, made by shrewd business investments, in real estate, stocks and bonds—which yield him a large yearly income, so that he is long since wholly independent of his profession.

So as to make this wealth do the greatest amount of good, he has decided to devote a part of it to helping his fellow human beings. In so far as in his power lies—to stamp out America's greatest scourge—Catarrh. For this purpose he has set aside $5,000.00 for free treatments, to be immediately distributed among Catarrh sufferers.

For the past twenty-one years, Catarrh Specialist Sproule, has devoted his life to curing Catarrh. He has had wonderful success. His cured patients are numbered by the thousands. Many now bless the day they wrote him. Many others are now happy, well and strong again, who but for attending to their Catarrh in time, would today be resting in their long last home—a lonely grave, victim of that dread disease, Consumption—rescued from their terrible fate by this far-famed treatment.

To every sufferer from Catarrh, he will give his great three-fold treatment, absolutely free of charge. The same treatment which has cured several thousand cases of Catarrh; the treatment which has cured many discouraged people where everything else had failed. It is three-fold: 1st Constitutional; 2nd Inhalation; 3rd Germicide.

As many people will write for this treatment, it will not last long, so be sure and don't put off sending for it, until it is all gone. If you have Catarrh, don't delay, but just write for it today. Address, Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 43 Trade Building, Boston.

NO HARM TO RAILROADS

Santa Fe Head Says Public Means Well.

Stock Market Depression Is Speculative, He Says, and Business Is Sound.

New York, March 15.—Victor Morawetz, chairman of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company, had the following to say as to the causes of the present depression in financial circles last night:

"I am satisfied that the present depression on the stock exchange is caused almost entirely by sentiment and vague fears, most of which are unfounded. Speculators for a decline have taken advantage of this condition of mind of the people generally and have used every trick and artifice in order to depress values, with the result that many weak or timid holders have been led to sell at a sacrifice. Fears are entertained by many that railway stocks and bonds have ceased to be a safe investment because of the hostile attitude of the public to the railway companies and the danger that legislatures and commissions throughout the country will reduce railway rates and diminish the net earnings of the railway companies. There is also a fear that a severe stringency in the money market may be impending. I think these fears are greatly exaggerated.

"The people of the United States are not going to do injustice to the railway companies in the long run or pursue a course of action which would surely prove ruinous to the people themselves. Unjust and unreasonable attacks by the sensational press and by politicians against the railway companies and against capital generally do not represent the sober sense of the people and will not prevent it. The public investigation and criticism of railway companies and trusts have been going on now for several years, and fair minded men must admit that there were grounds for criticism and that at halt has been called to some business methods and tendencies which surely would have brought disaster in the end. It would be astonishing indeed if no hasty or mistaken legislation had been passed; but, I repeat, no injustice was intended and no material injury has been done.

"Although money rates are high I do not anticipate any serious trouble. Business throughout the country is upon a very safe and sound basis. Manufacturers and merchants are doing a large business requiring large capital, but they are not carrying large stocks which they cannot sell. Railroad earnings throughout the west continue very large—Atchison earnings for the first week of March show an increase of over $300,000—and there is enough business in sight to tax all our facilities for months to come."

RUNS WAR WITH AUTO

Honduran President Is an Up-to-Date Man.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras, March 8, via New Orleans, March 13.—President Bonilla, of Honduras, is conducting operations at the front with the aid of an auto. Although his trops are two days' march from Tegucigalpa, the capital, the commander is able to reach it in a few hours.

Panama, March 13.—Mail advices from a reliable source in Costa Rica set forth that last Saturday General Emiliano Chamorro, by birth a Nicaraguan, but who is fighting with Honduras, invaded Nicaraguan territory with a numerous force and attacked the Nicaraguan division under General Saenz Zelaya. The Nicaraguans were defeated and lost a number of men, among the killed being General Zelaya himself and Colonel Caracas. General Zelaya was at one time Nicaraguan minister of war.

This engagement took place near Sapon, a little town in Nicaragua close to the Costa Rican frontier. A number of Nicaraguan troops fleeing from the engagement came as far as Liberia, Costa Rica. They are without arms.

General Chamorro was one of the leaders of the 1903 revolution against the president of Nicaragua, Jose Zantos Zelaya. This uprising was known as the "Lake War."

New Orleans, March 13.—Reports of a bold plan of Nicaragua to seize the steamer Harry T. Inge and equip at sea a body of troops which is now said to be waiting for the steamer in two vessels off the Honduran coast, were current in local offices of the Central American consul yesterday. These reports, which lacked official confirmation, were that the Nicaraguan gunboat Omatippe was conveying two vessels loaded with men in the hope of capturing the Inge, which left here last week bound for Honduras with arms and ammunition. It is believed that the man-of-war and two transports are the three fighting vessels referred to in dispatches as lying off the Honduran port of Ceiba and threatening to attack the place.

NEW QUICK FIRE RECORD

British Cruiser Does Well at Gun Practice.

Hongkong, March 14.—The British China squadron has achieved a world's record in light quick firing practice. The cruiser King Alfred made twenty hits in thirty-eight rounds from 3 pounders and 100 hits in 143 rounds from fourteen 12 pounders.

The best record with the 3 pounders was a run in one minute of fourteen pounds with twelve hits. This is a record in the light quick firing class.

The best score with the 12 pounders was twelve rounds and eleven hits, the first instance of eleven hits being made in a minute from a 12 pounder. The average of hits made by fifteen 12 pounders was 10.9 per minute, which is a world's record.

DOWIE PROMISES RETURN

In Message From Grave He Strikes at Foes.

Vitriolic Funeral Sermon Written by First Apostle Is Not Read to Followers.

Chicago, March 15.—Six weeks before he died, John Alexander Dowie, founder of Zion City, and first apostle of the Christian Catholic church, prepared his own funeral sermon. He was buried at Mt. Hope cemetery, Zion City, yesterday afternoon, but his last message was not read to his followers. Leaders of the religious community founded by Dowie decided that the sermon would still further estrange the factions into which the believers in Dowieism are divided. The watch word of the faith is "Peace be with thee," and Dowie's message from the grave was not of a character to make this salutation general. In place of the posthumous sermon, Judge Barnes, a life long friend of Dowie, and an overseer of the church, preached a simple sermon in which he extolled the dead man.

Although the sermon prepared by Dowie was not used in the funeral rites, it was given out for publication. The document makes it plain that Dowie did not forgive his enemies before he died as he lashes those who ousted him from control as "dogs of hell," saying:

"I shall return, and with ruthless hands shall I exterminate the vipers and the dogs of hell that now hold the high places in the city of Zion. They dreamed, and in the grossness of their dreams they thought they had prevailed over the first apostle. And now, priests and elders of Zion, I shall return to strike ye down. I shall return in another form, brighter and more beautiful and ten thousand times more terrible, to cut ye off in the midst of your sins, and to win back Zion for the truth and for them that held to the word and did no evil."

There was a small sized panic during the funeral ceremonies because of the announcement that another of Voliva's followers was dying. In the past week three of his lieutenants who held similar positions under Dowie have died suddenly and when it was said that a fourth was likely to die before morning, several of the mourners ran from the tabernacle, shouting that Zion was accursed by God. This excited the 3,000 mourners, and before the cooler headed leaders could get among the people to counsel quietness, fully 500 had left the building.

FAIRBANKS BOOM STARTS

Chicago Club Boosts the Indiana Man.

Former Judge Hanecy Predicts That Illinois Is Picking Presidential Winner.

Chicago, Ill., March 18.—An Illinois boom for the nomination of Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks for President of the United States was launched last night at a supper given to Mr. Fairbanks at the Auditorium Annex by prominent members of the Irish Fellowship Club.

John M. Harlan, Charles G. Dawes, John Farson, Speaker Shurtleff of the Illinois house of representatives, Elbridge Hanecy, David E. Shanahan, Congressman William Lorimer and others who are more or less versed in the art of "delivering" delegates at political conventions, made speeches warmly indorsing the Fairbanks candidacy.

In introducing the Vice President former Judge Hanecy, who was toastmaster, prophesied that Chicago, in bringing out Mr. Fairbanks for the presidency, would be found to prove once more a "picker of the winner," just as other Chicago clubs had distinguished themselves by picking presidential winners—the Marquette club McKinley and the Hamilton club Roosevelt.

Tremendous applause greeted this statement, and the Vice President beamed upon the audience, evidently feeling that his boom was being nursed to some advantage here.

In conversation he expressed his satisfaction that his candidacy should have brought together into one camp men who had been so radically opposed to each other in the past as Congressman Lorimer and John Maynard Harlan. Earlier in the evening Mr. Harlan, Mr. Lorimer and Mr. Hanecy had been photographed side by side at the banquet, with Vice President Fairbanks and the other members of the festive party.

While the photograph was being posed for Mr. Harlan laughed at the fact that he should have been found, not only at the same banquet board, but in the same photograph with two of the men whom he had excoriated in past years on the political platform.

"It is simply one more proof of the potency of St. Patrick's name," said Mr. Harlan. "For this occasion, and in the cause of the nomination of Mr. Fairbanks, Congressman Lorimer and Judge Hanecy have agreed to bury the hatchet with me—bury it under the Irish shamrock."

The response made by Vice President Fairbanks to Mr. Hanecy's remarks was short.

The Vice President made an address at St. Ignatius college this morning and at the Chicago Press club this afternoon.

BRYAN SAYS "BE HONEST"

Investigation Can't Hurt Well Conducted Railroads.

Hostile Legislation Hasn't Been Severe Enough to Impair Real Values.

Binghamton, N. Y., March 14.—A representative of The Associated Press asked William J. Bryan, on his arrival here yesterday to fill a lecture engagement, what effect the Harriman and other investigations would have on the agitation in favor of government ownership or management of railroads. He replied:

"The most interesting phase of the situation just now is the refusal of people to lend money freely to the railroads. The railroad managers say this is due to hostile legislation, but this is a mistake. There has been no hostile legislation of sufficient severity to impair the real value of railroad securities, where the railroads have been honestly conducted upon an honest capitalization.

"If the investing public is alarmed it is because the railroad management in a vain effort to terrorize the legislators, have carried matters too far. If any other answer is needed for the hesitancy on the part of investors the investigation is responsible for it, for the investigation shows to what extent the stock has been watered. But what is the alternative? Must the government refuse to investigate rotten management for fear the mismanaged railroad no longer will be able to fool the public into buying inflated securities? The sooner the railroads are put on an honest basis the more secure will the investing public feel."

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

New Orleans, March 15.—A special to the Picayune, from Monroe, La., says:

"Flint Williams and Henry Gardner, two young negroes, were taken from the city jail about 1 o'clock and hanged in the court house square by a party of about fifty men. Both negroes confessed to having, with a third negro, shot and robbed two Italians on Monday night.

"Gardner also confessed to having entered the room of Miss Jessie Bumpus about 3 o'clock yesterday morning."

LOSS BY WATER HEAVY

Flood Threw 100,000 Out of Employment.

Skiffs Float in Business Center of City—Waters Are Now Receding.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 15.—Pittsburghers today are amazed at the immensity of the flood in the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers which has submerged ten square miles in the down town section of the city. After reaching the highest stage ever known which was 37 feet at Market street, the water is now slowly receding. Enormous damage to industries has been caused; over 100,000 persons have been temporarily thrown out of employment; every transportation company in the city is crippled; skiffs are carrying hundreds of people to their places of business; the utilization of wagons and horses as conveyances which did inestimable service yesterday, was discontinued owing to strenuous protests by the Humane society; twenty fatalities have occurred in Allegheny county directly due to high water, and the most unique sights ever seen are apparent today.

Four massive bridges, the Sixteenth, Ninth, Seventh and Sixth street structures were threatened with destruction owing to heavy ice gorges which came down the Allegheny river. That the bridges were not swept away is considered marvelous by river men today, and it is said that these structures will be found to have been greatly weakened when the water subsides.

Frightened feminine guests in the Lincoln, Colonial, Annex and Anderson hotels, located in the widst of the flood scene, are marooned and are watching the high water from the windows.

Four theatres, the Gayety, Alvin, Belasco and Bijou are flooded and will be dark for several days. Most of the fire engines in the down town districts are pumping water from buildings along Fifth avenue. At the First National bank building, Fifth avenue and Wood street, the basement is submerged to a depth of several feet, and strenuous efforts are being made to protect the dynamos which generate power to the Western Union Telegraph company. The office of the Associated Press is located in this building, and momentarily it was expected throughout the night that the wires of these organizations would fail. Strenuous efforts of a force of men assisted by a fire engine, saved the dynamos, but shortly before 9 o'clock the electric light dynamo succumbed to the effect of the waters. The situation outside of Pittsburg is serious. Damage running into millions of dollars has been done; many towns are entirely cut off from this city; upwards of thousands of families have been forced from their homes, and these conditions, it is expected, will prevail for several days.

The crest of the flood passed Pittsburg this morning at 6 o'clock. At that hour 37 feet were recorded at the Market street wharf. The authenticity of this stage, however, is not known as the gauge at Market street was buried under water last night long before midnight, shortly after a 34-foot stage had been announced. At 8 o'clock the weather bureau announced that the rivers had begun to fall, although the flooded districts of both Allegheny and Pittsburg there is no perceptible change of conditions.

The fears for the bridges at Sixteenth and Ninth streets, where Associated Press observers were driven from their posts at an early hour this morning, were dispelled at daylight when the rivers could be seen. In the early morning darkness the crunching of the heavy ice against the piers of the bridges could be heard, and the creaking of the structures aroused alarm, which was increased with the information that hundreds of thousands of tons of ice was still on the way down the river.

The crest of the flood moved out slowly and did not do the damage that was expected. Because of the quantity of ice, it had been expected that a number of the bridges over the Allegheny would be carried away or at least the piers weakened. With the present rate of passing out of the waters, however, little damage will be suffered by these structures beyond the washing out of masonry, which is the usual result of the high water every spring. It is expected now that a gradual fall of both rivers will be recorded throughout the day.

CANAL BUILDERS' PAY

Service Engineers Are to Get $14,000 a Year.

This Is in Addition to Regular Pay, Besides Quarters and Other Expenses.

Washington, March 16.—The President today issued an executive order fixing the compensation of Majors Sibert, Galliard, of the army, and Civil Engineer Rosseau, of the navy, as members of the Isthmian canal commission. Each of these officers is to receive $14,000 per annum including their pay as officers of the branches of the service which they now occupy. These officers also will each be allowed the use of a furnished dwelling house on the isthmus and will be allowed and paid their actual and necessary expenses while away from the Isthmus on official business. Messrs. Sibert, Galliard and Rousseau succeed Messrs. Harrod, Hains and Endicott, whose resignations are announced in the same executive order.

WAS TWO DAYS A PRISONER

Man Caught on Narrow Ledge on Catalina.

Los Angeles, March 18.—Imprisoned for two days and two nights on a narrow ledge of crumbling rock on Catalina island and unable to communicate his danger to boating parties almost within sound of his voice, F. L. Sand, a tourist from Ardsley-on-the-Hudsn, N. Y., was rescued by fishermen yesterday.

Descending a steep cliff to bathe at the mouth of an unfrequented canon, Sand found himself unable to retrace his steps because of the crumbling character of the rocky cliff. During daylight, boating parties were almost constantly in sight but his predicament was not observed and he remained unrescued until yesterday. He almost collapsed after his rescue.

MORPHINE

PAINLESS HOME TREATMENT.

We will send any one addicted to Opium, Morphine, Laudanum, or other drug habit a free trial treatment of the most remarkable remedy ever discovered. Refractory cases solicited. Confidential correspondence invited from all, especially physicians.

ST. JAMES SOCIETY
Suite 129, 1181 B'way, New York.

THE VALUE OF PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE

Personal knowledge is the winning factor in the culminating contests of this competitive age and when of ample character it places its fortunate possessor in the front ranks of

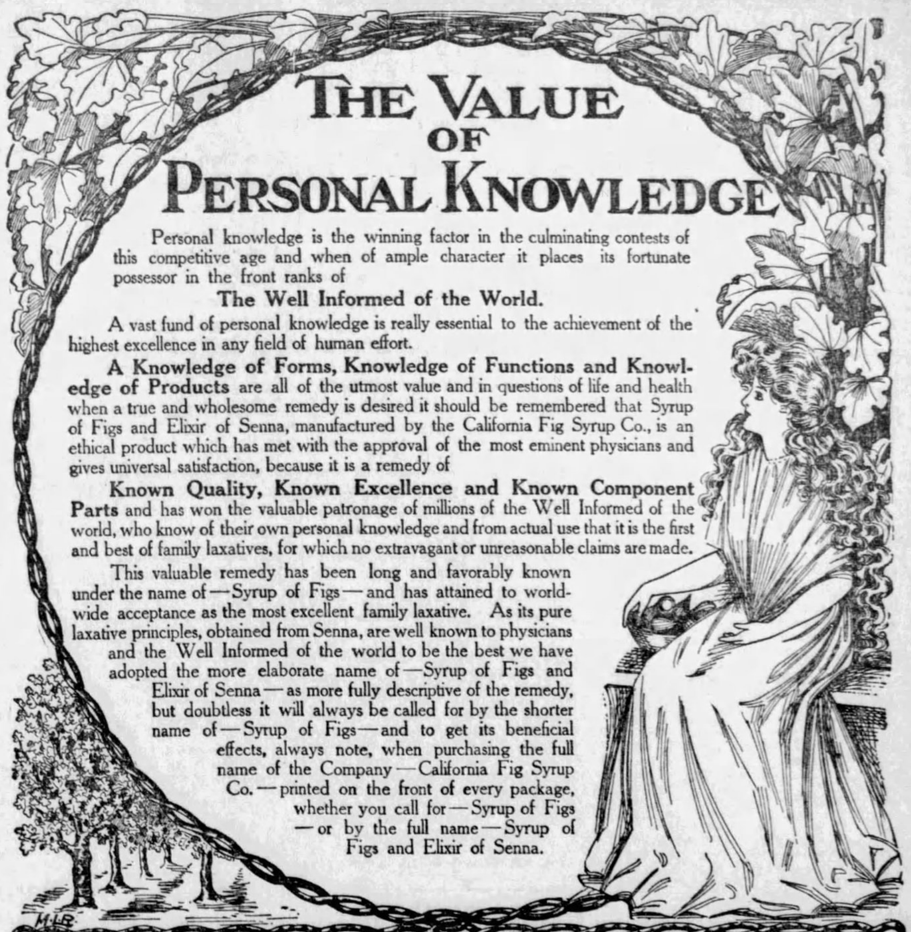
The Well Informed of the World.

A vast fund of personal knowledge is really essential to the achievement of the highest excellence in any field of human effort.

A Knowledge of Forms, Knowledge of Functions and Knowledge of Products are all of the utmost value and in questions of life and health when a true and wholesome remedy is desired it should be remembered that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is an ethical product which has met with the approval of the most eminent physicians and gives universal satisfaction, because it is a remedy of

Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Parts and has won the valuable patronage of millions of the Well Informed of the world, who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual use that it is the first and best of family laxatives, for which no extravagant or unreasonable claims are made.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent family laxative. As its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well Informed of the world to be the best we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of—Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, whether you call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.



CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
LOUISVILLE, KY. U.S.A. LONDON, ENGLAND. NEW YORK, N.Y.

MANY KILLED IN FLOOD

Fires Caused by the Raging Torrents.

Eleven Persons Drowned at and Near Athens — High Water Reaches Ironton.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 16.—Panic-stricken as a result of an explosion and fire at the Warwick Pottery works, in the flooded district, early today, eight persons, all children but three, lost their lives by jumping from the windows of their homes into the waters of the flood and drowning before they could be rescued. The names:

Mike Bretries, married, aged 30 years.
Anna Nesbit, aged 20 years.
Charles Holman, watchman.
Allan Bretries, aged 9 years.
Simon Allis, aged 2 years.
Badsay George, aged 10 years.
Badsay Thomas, boy, aged 5 years.
Effie Nimas, aged 3 years.

Surrounding the pottery is a colony of Syrians. The explosion occurred about 1 o'clock this morning, and was followed immediately by fire, which enveloped the entire plant in a few minutes and threatened adjoining property. Fearing death in the flames, the frenzied foreigners leaped from the windows into the water and were drowned. The police worked heroically and rescued many of the Syrians from the water, but the eight named are known to have gone down. So far all efforts to recover the bodies have been without avail. The pottery was completely destroyed, and the four-story building of the Wheeling Stamping works was badly damaged. The loss was about $100,000.

At Bridgeport, Ohio, opposite Wheeling, lime in water set fire to the extensive plant of the Scott Lumber company, which was completely destroyed, involving a loss of about $100,000. The fire spread to a number of near by houses, which were destroyed, and the total loss is $150,000. For a time it was feared the fire would spread to the principal business section of the town, and owing to the flood the flames could not be fought at all.

The crest of the flood passed this city at 9 o'clock last night. The water reached a stage of almost fifty feet and then began to recede at the rate of one inch an hour.

The city and surrounding towns on both sides of the river are completely cut off from the world by rail and steamer. Every foot of Wheeling island is submerged and 7,000 residents have been driven to upper floors. It is estimated 5,000 homes are flooded, affecting 25,000 people. The property loss will reach half a million dollars. A Wheeling island resident, who is missing, was last seen in a skiff at midnight.

Boatmen are charging extortionate prices for rescuing marooned residents. All newspapers have temporarily suspended publication because the plants have been submerged. The city was in darkness last night because the electric light plant is submerged.

Scores of houses have passed down the river, including two-story dwellings and a school house, the latter with the stars and stripes bravely floating from its little flagstaff.

Foreigners Lost in Flood.

Steubenville, O., March 16.—Six to ten members of two foreign families are reported to the officials at Mingo Junction to have been drowned in the flood. The houses floated away with their occupants. Every house in the east side of Mingo Junction is submerged and 1,000 people there are homeless. Flood sufferers are being sheltered and fed in the mayor's office, lodge rooms and private houses. At Empire every house but three is submerged and 500 people are homeless.

Eleven Persons Drowned.

Athens, O., March 16.—The raging waters of the Hocking river took seven lives in Athens and four elsewhere in the county, and for several days cut Athens off from the world. Communication by telephone was restored last night. Those drowned in Athens are: E. D. Sweet, Albert Sweet, John Turner and wife, George Young, Charles Beahrs and Otto Barth.

All the persons, with the exception of Barth, were in a skiff, which capsized. The other drownings occurred at Nelsonville, where three lost their lives, and at Trimble, where one drowned.

The roadway of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad north of the river broke, allowing the waters to rush into the city. Fifty houses were swept away and fifty more are tottering. A thousand persons are homeless and living in churches and halls. The business part of the town is not in danger.

The Hocking river is four feet higher than it was in 1884.

When the roadway broke fifteen boats started to the rescue of the unfortunate, many of whom were taken from housetops and trees. It was at this time that the seven persons were drowned. The water covers half of the state hospital grounds and has done much damage there. A subscription of $2,000 has been raised for flood sufferers.

Driven from Homes by Flood.

Ironton, O., March 16.—Three hundred people were driven from their homes today when the Ohio reached a stage of 56.2 feet. The river is rising two inches an hour and a stage of 58 feet is expected.

Cincinnati Is Anxious.

Cincinnati, March 16.—At the rate of a little more than one-tenth of a foot an hour the Ohio river continued to rise throughout the night and today there was no indication of any immediate relief from the flood which has crept up over the lowlands and into the cellars and houses. That the river will pass 60 feet when the crest arrives here tomorrow seems certain and fears are expressed that the 65.1 feet reached in January may be passed. Reports from up the river give little hope to those whose property is in danger.

Portsmouth Under Water.

Portsmouth, O., March 16.—Back water forced its way into the north end of the city today by a levee which was weakened by the January flood, giving away. The water spread over an area of five squares but the people had vacated their homes in advance. The levee in the extreme north end of the city and one in the west end are still intact, but cannot hold out much longer, and a large part of the city is sure to be flooded. The east end defenses protecting the main part of the city will hold. The city pumping station is under water and shoe factories and other plants have been forced to suspend operations. Water is on the ground floors of the Front street wholesale houses. The Portsmouth Steel company's plant and other industries between here and Sciotoville have shut down.

Louisville in Danger.

Louisville, Ky., March 16.—The Ohio river which has been rising rapidly for three days, today invaded the shipping port and that section of the city known as the "cut off." Mayor Barth has notified all residents of the "cut off" to leave their homes at once and the board of public safety today ordered firemen and details of police, with a number of patrol wagons, to go to the threatened sections and remove the people by force if necessary. The crest of the flood is expected some time Monday, when a stage of 40 feet, just one foot lower than the January flood, is predicted by the local weather bureau. The water is not expected to do much damage to the business section, but it is already half way to Main street on Fourth street.

Telephones Are Hurt.

Parkersburg, W. Va., March 16.—With a stage of 51.4 feet the river came to a stand here today. The water is on Market street, nearly five blocks from the river channel. Considerable inconvenience was caused by several hundred telephones being put out of commission, water having leaked into the cables. Two of the afternoon papers were today without gas or electric power.

CARNEGIE MEDALS OUT

Ohioans Get Ten of the Sixty-three Sent Out by Commission.

Pittsburg, March 18.—The first distribution of hero medals will be made today by the Carnegie Hero Fund commission. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be given to sixty-three persons in different parts of the United States and Canada. At the last meeting of the commission held on January 16, eighteen more medals were awarded, but these will be distributed later.

It is announced that the reason the medals were not awarded sooner resulted from the commission's failure to adopt designs submitted by the leading jewelers of the country.

Ohio recipients are: Cora B. Davis (widow), Sherodsville; Walter H. Murbach, Elyria, and Timothy F. Heagerty, Ashtabula.

Bronze medals: Harry F. Moore, Alliance; William J. Wild, Cleveland; Harry J. Schiller, Sandusky; Wm. C. Brune, Sandusky; Robert W. Simpson, Ashtabula, and Michael Sasso, Ashtabula.

BIG LOSS BY LIGHTNING

Ohio Had 213 Buildings Burned That Way in 1906.

Why Farmers Should Put Up Lightning Rods in a Modern Way.

Columbus, O., March 18.—During last summer 213 buildings were burned by lightning in Ohio; in 1905 there were 190 and in 1904 there were 123. The property loss in 1906 was $283,544. So says State Fire Marshal Creamer in a bulletin just issued.

Clippings from about one-third of the newspapers of the state showed only five barns struck without being fired, while 85 houses were struck and not fired. The thunderbolt seemed to prefer, where it is convenient, to destroy life rather than property.

"Why should the farmer go to the expense of putting up a lightning rod when insurance will protect him from loss by fire from lightning?"

There are two reasons. First: Insurance will only protect him for 50 per cent of the possible loss, and in barns the loss is nearly always total. So the farmer can have no insurance protection on 20 per cent of the value of the building. He usually carries $100 to $200 on grain and hay, but takes out no short term policy to protect his newly garnered crop at the time at which sweating hay is coaxing lightning to the full barn.

Second: What the farmer gets from insurance comes out of the premiums or assessments his neighbors pay. If a rod saves the barn the only loss is that of Providence, who was long charged with all lightning accidents.

Another thing, a rod will protect other premium payers near by for a house in burning from lightning may fire the buildings of neighbors. The greatest authority on insurance, Mr. F. C. Moore, says: "Lightning causes many fires which could be prevented by good lightning rods."

During last year no fire insurance company doing a large farm business in Ohio got enough premiums on barns to pay its losses on them.

Reports of the farm mutual companies of this state for 1905 show that their property loss from lightning was two-thirds as much as from all other cases combined.

In reply to an inquiry about a lightning fire the secretary of a mutual company having $5,233,000 at risk, said: "In my seven years' connection with this association as an officer we have not had one loss to a rodded building by lightning."

An insurance company which ranks in the first half dozen in amount of insurance carried on farm buildings in Ohio in a circular to agents says that losses from lightning in the United States have increased five per cent a year for the last ten years; that it is unfair to insure barns at the rate for dwellings; that higher rates on barns and stock are a necessity; that a proper rod or conductor will reduce, if not prevent, loss from electricity; that rates on country buildings not so protected will be advanced and the time is not far distant when all companies will charge a higher rate on unrodded property.

In another circular to agents a joint-stock company states that in its last 500 lightning losses not one was rodded.

The United States agent of one of the three largest foreign companies doing farm business says, "The day of the old fashioned lightning rod man has passed. Science, as now developed, clearly indicates how property and lives may be safely and inexpensively protected against lightning discharges, and doubtless there will be a general revival of the application of lightning conductors. It is absolutely important that the work be intrusted to those fully competent. Each installation is a problem in itself."

ISLAND SOLONS THROUGH

Porto Rico Assembly Adjourns an Important Session.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 18.—The legislature adjourned today after the most important session since the American occupation of the island, during which 95 bills of the 257 introduced were passed. Among the measures approved is the civil service bill,

BRYAN TALKS IN BOSTON

Peerless One Admits His Private Citizenship.

Thinks Corporation Control Means No Danger to Investors and Public Protection.

Boston, March 15.—William J. Bryan arrived in Boston yesterday afternoon for a visit which will include many receptions and speeches. The chief object of Mr. Bryan's visit was the delivery of an address at Fremont temple under the auspices of the Baraca class of the Second Congregational church of Dorchester last night. At the conclusion of this address Mr. Bryan spoke to Harvard students at the Harvard Union.

Mr. Bryan was met at the South station by a delegation of prominent Democrats. After paying his respects to Governor Guild, Mr. Bryan visited the legislature. He was greeted in the senate with great applause. He spoke briefly, leaving his more extended address for the house, where he was introduced to the members by Speaker John H. Cole, who introduced him as "a distinguished American citizen."

"I am a private citizen," Mr. Bryan remarked, and then as a smile passed over his face he added, 'and I can prove that I have excellent prospects of retaining the distinction."

He spoke at some length of the rate legislation in congress and declared that the tardiness in procuring the final rate bill with its amendments was a good illustration of the influence that corporate wealth exerts over legislation in this country. He believed the tendency was toward a mere strict control of corporations, but he did not think that this meant evil for the investors.

"It means," declared Mr. Bryan, "that the natural man whom God made shall not always be trampled upon by the man-made giant that the legislature has created.

"It was no wonder," said he, "that President Roosevelt had cried out against the swollen corporations and fortunes and the idea of their descending from generation to generation.

"Those against whom the President inveighed are those who are not giving a service that is at all measured by the money they receive."

Mr. Bryan expressed his conviction that the masses are not sufficiently protected in the product of their toils. He took occasion again to thank President Roosevelt for calling attention to this question. He was of the belief that the longer an abuse grows the more radical will be the remedy.

FAST TRAINS WILL STAY

Twentieth Century Limited Is a Good Thing.

New York, March 13.—The New York Central Railroad company is not going to take off its 18-hour trains between here and Chicago unless the public refuses to buy tickets for them.

Vice President C. F. Daly, of the railroad, made the above declaration yesterday when asked about the petition from Chicago men addressed to the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroad presidents, requesting them—on the ground of safety—to make the time of the fast trains twenty instead of eighteen hours during the winter months.

"We are not going to take the 18-hour trains off," said Vice President Daly, "unless the avalanche of public opinion is so great that we are forced to do it. We tried to take the trains off, but were met by petitions from hundreds of business men who were against it.

"The revenue from our fast trains is far greater than from our slow ones. More than fifty per cent of our travel is on the fast trains.

"Of course, if the public refuses to ride on the fast trains, it will be different. Public opinion will govern the matter. If the public continue to buy tickets for the trains, they will be continued. As for safety, if we didn't consider the trains safe we wouldn't run them."

THE SUPREME SACRIFICE

Suffragettes May Decide to Cut Off Hair.

London, March 18.—When the suffragettes proclaimed their readiness to die for the cause some thought the acme of renunciation had been reached, but Mrs. Martin, secretary of the Women's Political Union, propounds a deeper sacrifice which they are prepared to make.

She says that in order to facilitate their entrance into the house of commons in men's clothes without detection so that they may make a demonstration they are willing to have their hair shorn. An irreverent reporter asked Mrs. Martin if she had ever worn male clothes. She replied that she should not think of answering such a personal question.

WIRELESS BLEW UP JENA

Expert Advances Theory to Account for Explosion.

Toulon, March 18.—M. Naudin, the wireless telegraph expert, has advanced a new theory regarding the cause of the disaster to the Jena, whose afterpart was destroyed by the explosion of a magazine March 12, resulting in considerable loss of life. He says that at the time of the explosion it was noted that powerful wireless currents were passing, and he believes that the vessel's isolation in the dry dock here resulted in the accumulation of secondary Hertzian waves in the "B" powder magazine from the ship's wireless apparatus, and that an outside current communicated a high tension spark.

TOO FAT FOR ELEVATOR

Woman's Conference With Lawyer Held Down Stairs.

New York, March 13.—When Cherry Volkman, 19 years old, weighing 490 pounds and whose occupation is posing as "the fattest girl in the world" in a Bowery museum, went to see her attorney, Abraham Goldfarb, 302 Broadway, to institute a suit for divorce against her husband, William, her size prevented her from getting into the elevator. After a futile attempt to get to the basement, where she might have entered a freight elevator, she held consultation with the janitor as to the best way for her to get up to Goldfrab's office.

"Well," said the janitor, "O! think th' bist way fer yez to git up to his office is fer him to come down."

Goldfarb accordingly was summoned and discussed Cherry's case with her on the ground floor.

BEST If your nerves are unstrung, or your blood impure; if your kidneys or bladder are strained; if dreams annoy you, or varicose veins make your life miserable; if you lack ambition, and are weak anywhere that you should be strong; if you are losing your memory and getting old before your time, you need the BEST medicine on earth—the one that does NOT contain poison and does NOT excite or stimulate—the one that CURES easily, quickly and cheaply—the one that cured over 600,000 in 8 years. Such is

Beck's Wonder-Worker Tablets

Sold at only $1. Send me 2-cent stamp for exposé of false promises and C. O. D. medicine schemes, and sworn proof that my Wonder-Workers are the greatest vitalizing force on earth.

GEO. S. BECK, 18 Main St., Springfield, O.

MILLIONS FOR SOCIETY

Gift to Stop Ignorance, Poverty, Vice.

Headquarters to Be in New York, but Operations All Over.

Albany, N. Y., March 13.—Mrs. Russell Sage, through her counsel, Henry W. De Forest, authorized the following statement in relation to the Sage foundation, a bill incorporating which has been introduced in the legislature:

"I have set aside $10,000,000 for the endowment of this foundation. Its object is the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States. It will be within the scope of such a foundation to investigate and study the causes of adverse social conditions, including ignorance, poverty and vice; to suggest how these conditions can be remedied or ameliorated, and to put in operation any appropriate means to that end.

"While having its headquarters in New York city, where Mr. Sage and I have lived and where social problems are most pressing and complicated, partly by reason of its extent and partly because it is the port of entry for about a million immigrants a year, the foundation will be national in its scope and in its activities.

"I have sought to select as my trustees men and women who are familiar with social problems and who can bring to their solution not only zeal and interest, but experience and judgment."

The trustees named by Mrs. Sage to carry on the work are: Robert W. De Forest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Daniel C. Gilman, John M. Glenn, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. William B. Rice and Miss Louisa L. Schuyler, all of whom have had wide experience in philanthropic works.

COMMONS CHEERS DAVIS

Swettenham Incident Brought Up in the House.

Foreign Secretary Warmly Defends American Admiral From a Covert Attack.

London, March 15.—The incident involving Governor Swettenham of Jamaica and Rear-Admiral Davis, U. S. N., at the time of the Kingston earthquake was brought up in the house of commons yesterday afternoon in a hypothetical question, by Judge Collings, Liberal Unionist, who was in Kingston at the time of the disaster. It brought out from Foreign Secretary Grey a generous tribute to the American admiral. Mr. Collings asked if it was in accordance with international law and international etiquette for an admiral of a foreign country to land an armed force in a British colony without the permission of the governor. The foreign secretary, in reply, said:

"No, and I may add that no such rights were claimed in the incident referred to. What I am convinced of is that while in the presence of such a catastrophe there naturally was a certain amount of misunderstanding, the American admiral was inspired by single-minded motives and a desire to relieve suffering. Any other construction placed on his action is most unworthy and untrue."

Mr. Collings then asked if the fact did not remain that, in opposition to the governor, armed troops were landed when there was no cause or warrant for such action, but the foreign secretary replied:

"According to my information, the question conveys a statement which is not borne out by the facts."

The foreign secretary's tribute to Rear-Admiral Davis was heartily cheered by the members of the house.

SMITH GETS A HEAVY JAR

Shows Wild Anger at Charge Made by La Follette.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 16.—"On anything involving corporate interests I have invariably found that forty members of the United States Senate are lined up with the corporations, and twenty-seven, who have only private interests, are against them."

After Senator La Follette made this assertion in an address at the students' lecture course, he read the roll of the Senate and Michigan's senators were lined up with the corporation interests.

"I have offered nine amendments on trust matters and eight of these were recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission," he said. "All were tabled. When I went down to attend the last session they said they would table me also. I tell you this country is in the control of the corporations."

When Senator William Alden Smith's attention was called to the charge made by Senator La Follette that the Michigan senators were tools of corporations he was indignant and said: "I do not believe Senator La Follette made any such statement, but if he did he lied so far as I am concerned. During the short time I have been in the senate the only two votes that I have cast have been on the bill making it an offense to keep a railroad telegrapher on duty more than

DECIDE MONEY STOLEN.

Sub-Treasury Examiners Find Bookkeeping Correct.

Chicago, March 19.—The counting of the $52,000,000 in the Chicago subtreasury to determine whether the shortage of $173,000 discovered on February 20, was due to a mistake in bookkeeping, was finished late yesterday without the discovery of anything to explain the shortage other than that the money probably was stolen.

Captain Porter, of the secret service, last night said that his detectives had learned nothing new about the disappearance of the money.

DR. OSLER'S MOTHER DEAD

Passes Away at Toronto at Age of 100.

Toronto, Ont., March 19.—Mrs. Featherstone G. Osler died here yesterday afternoon. She was born in Cornwall, England, when George III. was on the throne. She came to Canada in 1838 with her late husband, who was a missionary of the Anglican church. Mr. Osler died in 1895.

Mrs. Osler celebrated her 100th birthday on December 14, with her sons, E. B. Osler, M. P., Judge Osler and Dr. William Osler, Regius professor of medicine at Oxford university, and a daughter, Mrs. Gwyne. Up to that time she had been perfectly well.

'FRISCO SCHOOLBOARD ACTS

Suits Against It Now to Be Dismissed.

San Francisco, March 13.—Mayor Schmitz has sent to President Roosevelt a telegram informing him that the board of education will pass a resolution today in conformity with the agreement reached at Washington and asking that the suit instituted by the federal government to enforce the rights of Japanese children be dismissed.

The following reply came from Washington:

"I thank you and congratulate you and the people of the United States, and especially the people of California, on the outcome. I have directed dismissal of the suit to take place immediately upon the adoption of a resolution by the board of education, as you request.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

103 DEAD IN THE IENA

Believed That All Bodies Have Been Recovered.

Magazine to Be Exploded Under Water—Another Warship Is Damaged.

Toulon, March 15.—Thorough search of the interior of the battleship Iena was completed yesterday when the men engaged in this work penetrated to the engine room, where a large number of bodies were found. Their faces were burned beyond recognition. It is now believed that all the bodies have been recovered. The number as given is 103.

At the hospital the shattered remains of the dead are being examined and then put away in coffins. One of the sacks contained nothing more than a foot in a boot, one hand with the fingers clenched and an otherwise fleshless skeleton and some burned clothes.

The authorities have decided that it will be necessary again to flood the dry dock and explode under water the contents of the central and forward magazines. The explosives constitute a grave danger, for having been subjected to great heat they are liable to be discharged if touched.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the funeral of the dead in the disaster, which is to be held in the square of the dock yard. In addition to President Fallieres and Premier Clemenceau there will be present many members of the chamber of deputies and the senate, representatives of the public bodies of France and a number of diplomats. The unidentified dead are to be buried in a common grave given by the city, over which a commemorative monument will be erected. The identified dead will be sent for burial to their native towns at the expense of the state.

Rammed by Torpedo.

Brest, March 15.—There was another accident to a French warship off this port yesterday. During torpedo exercises the coast defense ship Fulminant was struck and seriously damaged on the water line by a torpedo. Collision mats were at once applied to the hole in the vessel's side and she was towed into port in a sinking condition.

REBELS ARE RECOGNIZED

Nicaragua Allies Itself With Honduran Revolters.

Managua, Nicaragua, March 15.—The Nicaraguan government today issued a decree recognizing the provincil government of Honduras and declaring its members to be allies of Nicaragua.

The last battle fought between the Nicaraguans and Hondurans was so decisively in favor of the former that it is believed it will result in bringing the war to an end.

Gen. Melecio Merino and other Honduran officers were killed.

NEARLY KILLED BY A DEER

Farmer Won't Mix In Again When Bucks Fight.

Winsted, Conn., March 14.—With three timid but admiring does looking on, two buck deers fought on Patrick Danehey's place at Coldbrook. Danehy, sixty-five years old, a well-known farmer, butted into the gallant combat, although he must have known that Connecticut deer are the best protected in the world by the state game laws. The result was that one infuriated buck would have killed Danehy had not his Scotch collie dog saved him.

Danehy drove here to visit a surgeon. His legs are covered with abrasions and bruises; his right hand and wrist are painfully injured. He says he heard strange noises back of his barn and, going there, saw two bucks charging each other, while the does, three queens of beauty, stood at the edge of the lists.

At sight of Danehy the bucks paused for a moment. Then one rushed at Danehy and felled him with a blow from his fore hoofs.

"The buck struck me again and again, first with his horns, then with his fore hoofs. Every time I tried to get up the buck knocked me down again. As a last hope I called my collie. It came running and bit the buck's hind legs until the deer turned on him and I had a chance to escape."

STARTED A JOINT AT 100

Connecticut Man Wearied of Hanging Paper.

Hartford, Conn., March 14.—William Ray, who lives at Mechanicsville, near here, is one hundred years old. For eighty-four years Ray was a paperhanger. But he never earned much money, and after three-quarters of a century, he grew weary of the "swish, swish" of the paste-brush and the scissors' "snip, snip." So he decided to begin life anew, and in hope of getting rich quick he turned to selling liquor without a license.

The police battered down the door of the old gentleman's modest little home yesterday and found forty men sitting at small tables or leaning against a rickety bar. Bottles were scattered on the tables. Ray had $127, hard-earned savings, in the box.

"I am entertaining a few friends," Ray explained to the police, but, rudely, they arrested him.

"My eyesight is getting a little bad," Ray told the prosecutor of excise violations. "I thought I was selling root beer, not whisky." Which proves that age has not withered Ray's infinite variety. But, finally, in a cell the centenarian broke down.

"I didn't know they made an old man like me take out a license," he wailed. "Why, I can almost remember George Washington, and that ought to count for something."

TOPAZ WEIGHS 40 POUNDS

Biggest Specimen Known Is Found in Colorado.

Victor Colo., March 18.—Edward Hauk, a young assayer, brought into town from a point about seven miles north of here, in what is known as the Copper Mountain District, a giant specimen of clear topaz, probably one of the largest that has ever been found, as it weighs forty pounds. It is very beautiful (six sided), yith each plane almost as perfect as could have been done artificially. Its full value is hard to determine, but as ordinary sized topazes of the high-grade type of this one bring about $10 each it is not difficult to see that a large number of elegant stones can be cut from the Hauk topaz—fully 1,000 at least.

The stone is about three times as long as it is broad, and its form is not unlike that of a six-inch gun. It is almost transparent, light passing through it easily without much refraction, the result being that the rays emitted are nearly as brilliant as a diamond.

REVOLT IN VENEZUELA.

Willemstad, Curacao, March 18.—A dispatch received here from Cucuta, Colombia, says a powerful revolution has started in the state of Tachira, Venezuela, with General Juan Pabla Penalosa as its leader.

ALASKAN VOLCANO ACTIVE

Severe Earthquake Is Reported at Unalaska.

Seattle, Wash., March 14.—Word has been received by the Post Intelligencer from Valdez, Alaska, that the volcano on the Island of Akutan, off the peninsula of Alaska, and not far from Unalaska, was in active eruption when the steamer Dora passed the island at 2 p. m. February 22. All the passengers were aroused to witness the sight, which is said to have been a magnificent one. At about the same hour a severe earthquake occurred at Unalaska, although it did no serious damage.

WILSON ON SQUARE DEAL

Says "No Deal at All" Is What We Need.

President of Princeton Calls Over-Stimulation of Industry Our National Trouble.

New York, March 19.—The South Carolinians of New York gave their first annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night with former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, and Judge Joseph A. McCullough of South Carolina as the principal speakers.

President Wilson had for his subject "South Carolina's Most Famous Statesman, John C. Calhoun," and after paying tribute to him, Mr. Wilson discussed national matters. He said in part:

"It is interesting to note how often progress is pushed to such a speed and urged by such means that the peace of the country is threatened, its interests thrown into discord. Our trouble at the present moment is that tariffs and all special means of stimulation have been pushed too far and too fast, to the destruction of balance and harmony in the social and economic development of the country. We are obliged to acknowledge

WOODROW WILSON.

that we have lost our heads in our pursuit of wealth and material power.

"A moment of self-distrust, or rather distrust, of each other has come upon us. We are disconcerted and demoralized beyond measure, disgusted and therefore sadly in need of such counsel as shall seek to restore old balances and harmonies and moderations of action.

"Having lost wise self-possession in our too eager progress, we are in danger of losing it in our efforts to reform.

"We have stimulated material progress in every way that we could think of. The chief instrument of stimulation has been the tariff. By this means it was sought to give to every sort or organized industry some special protection of law. Until recent years the momentum thus induced seemed to threaten nothing.

"But at last everything moved with a rush, by leaps and bounds. Upon colossal success followed colossal organization. A spirit of madness upon a great scale seized upon those who conducted the great businesses and knew how to make them pay; madness for money seized upon those who undertook their manipulation.

"We have by our own forgetfulness of the true principles of legislation created classes and put colossal interests at clash with one another. These changes of our own blind contriving have carried us so far that we are actually invited to alter the whole plan of our constitutional system to set matters right. We are invited to push government into every experimental function in order to correct the vagaries of development which we fostered but did not understand.

"It will require a steady hand and a clear head to go to the root of the disease, but to the root we should go. It is evident, in the first place that we ought not to punish prosperous men for having accumulated the wealth we invited them to accumulate. I believe in income and inheritance taxes, as means for raising revenue. But I do not believe in such taxes, or any taxes, as a mere means of penalizing the rich whom we have invited to get their wealth under the fosterage of the government. The root of inequality is not in wealth, but the special favors granted by such legislation as the extravagant tariff laws which have been put upon our statute books since the war began between the states.

"What we chiefly need is a genuine purpose of reform, and sufficient self-possession to undertake it. The genuine purpose cannot come from friends and beneficiaries of legislation of fosterage and privilege; it must come from those who are not its friends, but its convinced and earnest opponents. We must get over our hysteria.

"The mere reform of the tariff is not a sufficient, it is not even an intelligent, program. The tariff is by no means the whole root of the difficulty and is slow to change. Every correction must be a process of adjustment or prudent rearrangement. Moreover we must be careful to deal frankly and without favor with class privilege of all kinds.

"There is another as formidable enemy to equality and freedom of opportunity as it, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of the country, representing only a small minority of the laboring men of the country, quite as monopolistic in spirit as the capitalists, and quite as apt to corrupt and ruin our industries by their monopoly. If we are to restore the purity of our law and the freedom of our life we must see to it—in all moderation and in all fairness—that no class whatever is given artificial privileges or advantages, that our life move free again of fear or favor, from whatever quarter, for whatever class. What we need is not a square deal, but no deal at all—an old-fashioned equality and harmony of conditions, a purged business and a purged law."

FIGHT IN RUSSIAN HOTEL

Prince Loses an Ear and Shoots Assailant.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—A shooting affray took place last night in the dining hall of the Grand Hotel de Europe between Prince Nikaridze, a marshal of the nobility from Kutais, and Captain Kosloff, of the East Siberia sharpshooters. In the midst of a spirited argument concerning the autonomy of the Caucasus, Prince Nikaridze made a disparaging remark about Russian military prestige. Thereupon Captain Kosloff drew his sabre and cut off the prince's ear. Reaching into his pocket the prince pulled a revolver and, taking aim, fired twice, the bullets penetrating the neck and breast of the captain. A surgeon was called in and sewed on the prince's severed ear. Captain Kosloff's wounds are dangerous.

GOVERNOR LITTLE ILL.

San Antonio, Tex., March 19.—It is reported from Corpus Christi that Governor Little, of Arkansas, is a very sick man. The governor went there several weeks ago and entered a sanitarium in an effort to gain his health. The attending physicians decline to make a statement as to the condition of Governor Little, but it is generally understood to be serious.

TAFT BOOM IS STARTED

Phi Beta Kappa Nominates Him for Presidency.

Secretary Gets Hearty Reception and Endorsement of Candidacy at Yale.

New Haven, Conn., March 19.—The Yale chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa held its annual dinner last night at which Secretary of War William H. Taft, a member of the chapter, was a guest. The interesting incident of the evening related to the introduction of Secretary Taft. Professor Tracey Peck addressed himself to Secretary Taft and said in Latin that while he had been accorded high honors there were still higher honors to come and if the voice of the people called him to the highest office in the land he must accept it as the will of the people.

A little later Professor William Lyon Phelps, the toastmaster, in presenting Secretary Taft to respond to "The test of high stand in college life," introduced him as "the next president of the United States," saying that while Mr. Taft might be tired of being nominated because those who did the nominating were not the delegates to the next convention, the Phi Beta Kappa could not let the opportunity pass without adding its voice to the call which has gone to him at the many dinners he has attended of late.

Secretary Taft, in a spirit of humor, in responding said that he had been nominated in Latin, which nomination had been translated into English by a professor of English and he could not help recalling what a professor of another kind of English, Speaker Cannon, had told him at the Gridiron club, which was "young man, you have ambition, but don't you know that you can't be nominated by saints?" The secretary said that the nomination given him by the Phi Beta Kappa did not cause any bees to buzz.

JABS THE SOUL THEORY

Chicago Chemist Says Mouse Loses Weight.

But When It Dies in Sealed Bottle No Loss Is Noticed.

Chicago, March 13.—"If the soul has weight," said an eminent physiological chemist last night, "it becomes an object of physics. Years ago a group of German students settled this point. If a mouse was allowed to die in a hermetically (sealed by fusion, not merely stoppered) sealed bottle, absolutely no loss of weight occurred even using a scale easily showing 1 milligram. But if the mouse died in an open vessel, a loss within one-half a minute of death of 10 to 20 milligrams was noticeable. That proved clearly that a gas was given off, no weightless substance. A human body is too large to be put into a sealed glass bottle, and therefore repeats the mouse experiment with an open vessel. This is furthermore proved by the amount in the Bosteon experiment, said to be from one-half to one ounce. This tallies with that of the gases of the body. The average body weighs 150 pounds or 2,400 ounces. The loss therefore was about 1.3000. A mouse weighs 20,000 to 40,000 milligrams. The loss was 1.3000 or the same ratio for the same phenomenon."

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE

"Don't Worry," Says Woman 93 Years Old.

Washington, March 18.—"Don't worry and you'll live to be as old as I am," Mrs. Bettie Gans, who had just celebrated her ninety-third birthday, told her visitors and well-wishers.

"The secret of long life is simply 'don't worry,'" Mrs. Gans said. "I never worry and I expect to live a long time yet."

Only recently Mrs. Gans, who was born at Frankfort-on-Main in 1814, completed the eighth hand-knitted bedspread, which she presented to her youngest grandchild. She is in excellent health, does not wear spectacles, and her mind is as bright and as clear as many a person much younger.

Mrs. Gans is the head of four generations, having two children, eight grandchildren and eighteen great grand-children. Her husband, Samuel Gans, died thirty-five years ago.

REVEALED BY PHONOGRAPH

Mother Recognized Voice of Lost Long Son.

Meldon, Neb., March 18.—Mrs. Henry T. Clarkson recognized the voice of her son, James A. Clarkson, in a phonograph which she bought and put in her home recently. She had not seen or heard from her son for about twelve years and had mourned him as dead. As a result of her recognizing his voice in the phonograph. Mrs. Clarkson has learned that her son is now in the Philippines and mother and son have communicated with each other and will be reunited with each other within the next few months, young Clarkson writing that he will leave the Philippines and return to the United States some time next summer.

Clarkson writes his mother that he was informed soon after he left home, twelve years ago, and went to China, that she was dead, and that believing that she was he ceased to write to her.

CURZON BEATS ROSEBERY

Wins Oxford Place in Interesting Contest.

London, March 15.—Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, ex-viceroy of India, was elected chancellor of Oxford university yesterday by 1,111 votes, against 430 cast for Lord Rosebery. Hitherto in the history of the university chancellors had always been chosen without a contest. Although much influential pressure was exerted to persuade Lord Rosebery to accept the nomination, there was some adverse criticism of his acceptance in the face of the almost certain election of Lord Curzon, who is a conservative.

KANSAS WANTS AN EXPERT

Good Railroad Man May Draw $10,000 a Year.

Topeka, Kan., March 19.—The state board of railroad commissioners will hire a rate expert at $10,000 a year if necessary. Two big undertakings confront the board. First, to examine into the freight rates of Kansas by means of expert assistance obtained through traffic and rate experts to be employed by the board. Second, to determine the actual value of all the railroad property in the state of Kansas.

To accomplish these two objects the legislature has placed at the disposal of the board the sum of $25,000. If the right man can be found in Chicago or New York, his services will be secured.

COLORADO LOCAL OPTION

State Passes Bill Effective This Week.

Denver, March 19.—A local option bill, with an emergency clause, was passed by the legislature yesterday. It is approved by Governor Buchtel, and will become a law before the end of the week.

Sore Eyes

Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and All Eye Diseases—Send Your Name and Address with Two-Cent Stamp for Free Trial Bottle.

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak,

watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to an sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

Many have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmaker and all who use their eyes under strain find with this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble write me today. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free trial bottle of this lotion. It is the only positive cure for cataract known, and I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address with full description of your trouble and a two-cent stamp, H. T. Schlegel Co., 163 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

HARRIMAN GETS ANOTHER

Clark Sells San Pedro, Salt Lake & Los Angeles.

Four Millionaires of Senator's Clique Still Hold the Bonds of the Road.

San Francisco, March 19.—Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, and his associates are out of the San Pedro, Salt Lake & Los Angeles railroad, and E. H. Harriman is the owner of their stock. The story given out in financial circles yesterday says that Harriman has purchased the shares in the Salt Lake route held by Senator Clark, R. C. Kerens, David Keith and Thomas Kearns. The quartet of millionaires retain possession of $35,000,000 of the road bonds, of which Clark holds $30,000,000; Kearns, $3,000,000; Keith, $1,000,000; and Kerens, $1,000,000.

ALTON DEAL DISCUSSED

There Was No Politics in Deneen Visit.

Hansbrough Is Told That Taft Boom Was Not the Subject of Talk.

Washington, March 19.—"Governor Deneen and Attorney General Stead did not come to see me on any political matter at all."

The above are substantially the words the President used in his talk with Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, today, when the latter asked him about the report that Saturday's conference at the White House with the Illinois officials during which Secretary Taft and his brother called, was for the purpose of launching a boom for Secretary Taft for the presidency. Senator Hansbrough was in New York at the time the story was published. He told the President when he saw him today that as a friend of the administration he thought he had a right to know if the reported publication was correct.

"You have a right to know and I will tell you exactly what happened," the President replied, according to Senator Hansbrough. "The governor and the attorney general did not come here on any political matters at all," continued the President. "We did not talk politics at all." During the interview with the Illinois officials Secretary Taft with his brother happened to come over to the White House.

"There was no politics at all in their visit. No politics was talked of afterward. It was not a political gathering in any sense whatever."

From authoritive sources it was learned today that the visit of Governor Deneen and Attorney General Stead had to do with the Chicago & Alton deal which figured in the Harriman investigation before the interstate commerce commission. The President was anxious to learn what was being done or what the state contemplated doing in the matter.

RUEF TRIAL IS POSTPONED

Goes Over Till U. S. Court Can Rule on Case.

San Francisco, March 19.—On request of the prosecution the trial of Abraham Ruef, charged with extortion, was postponed by Judge Dunne yesterday until March 25 to await the action of the United States supreme court on a writ of error granted to Ruef by Judge Hebbard. The writ of error will come up in Washington on next Monday.

The case against Chief of Police Dinan and Ruef, in which they are charged with conspiracy, was continued by consent of both sides till next Monday.

LOW FARES IN CANADA.

Grand Trunk and C. P. Told to Give Three-Cent Rate.

Ottawa, Ont., March 19.—The railway commission yesterday ordered the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk railroads to reduce passenger rates to three cents a mile. The regulation goes into effect in 60 days and affects all lines east of and including Edmonton. Other roads are to be immediately notified and requested to conform to the decision or to inform the board why they cannot do so.

MORE HONOR FOR FISH.

Elected Member of Missouri Pacific Executive Committee.

New York, March 19.—Stuveysant Fish, former president of the Illinois Central railroad recently elected a director of the Missouri Pacific, was yesterday elected a member of the executive committee of that company at a meeting of the board of directors in this city. All the officers of the company were re-elected at the same meeting.

SMALLPOX IN PARIS.

Paris, March 19.—The appearance of a few cases of smallpox here has greatly alarmed the people. Thousands of persons have been vaccinated during the last few days and the hospitals and the Academy of Medicine are besieged by crowds of people anxious to be revaccinated. The authorities believe that there is no real danger of an epidemic.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 16.—Bradstreet's today says:

Spring business has further expanded, jobbing operations being maintained at a volume equal to or exceeding last year, while retail trade has felt the stimulus of the approach of Easter and the appearance of springlike weather. Increased complaints as to short stocks in some lines, notably dry goods, come from many points, and slow deliveries are still complained of. Industry is active, except where, as in the flooded sections of the Ohio valley, mill operations are restricted. While business is large, there is claimed to be no tendency to purchase beyond legitimate requirements, and the prospects favor active demand and a large turn over.

While the green bug has ruined wheat and oats in Texas, the situation in Kansas and the southwest generally is excellent and impression seems to be that damage reports have been considerably exaggerated for market effect. In the south preparations are progressing under favorable soil conditions for a large cotton acreage.

In the pig iron market buyers and sellers seem to be maneuvering for position as regards prices, and while little new business has been placed, except in the Birmingham district, the undertone appears to be stronger. Some foreign foundry iron is being offered at prices that are much below those quoted for the domestic product.

Business failures in the United States for the week ended March 14 number 184, against 172 last week, and 187 in the like week of 1906, 186 in 1905, 193 in 1904 and 194 in 1903.

Canadian failures for the week number 23, as against 21 last week and 33 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada for the week ended March 14 aggregated 2,080,034 bushels, against 2,251,303 last week, 2,010,237 this week last year, 895,742 in 1905 and 2,906,250 in 1902. For the past 37 weeks of the fiscal year the exports are 126,604,863 bushels, against 99,152,892 in 1905-06, 45,599,114 in 1904-05, and 188,431,838 in 1901-02. Corn exports for the week are 1,908,254 bushels, against 2,631,572 last week, 2,235,282 a year ago and 3,841,411 in 1905. For the fiscal year to date the exports are 47,313,437 bushels, against 89,052,445 in 1905-06 and 51,971,348 in 1904-05.

The Grain Market.

Toledo, O., March 19.—Wheat was strengthened and sustained by the firm tones of corn and oats today. There was a revival of green bug damage reports in the southwest, but these were not taken seriously by the dealers in general. Liverpool closed unchanked to ½d lower. Although wheat displayed an upward movement, the strength appeared to come entirely from sympathy with the coarse grains. Cash opened unchanged and went from 70½c to 70¾c during the initial hour. May opened and remained unchanged practically all morning, as did July at 79½c. The distant month opened steady at 79½c, but advanced to 79¾c soon after.

In the afternoon wheat began to slump, evidently in sympathy with the weak stock market. More damage reports from the southwest came in, but nothing of a bullish nature developed until late in the day. According to Bradstreet's report, wheat increased 750,000 bushels, compared to an increase of 38,000 bushels last year. The market grew somewhat stronger toward the close, evidently from free covering by shorts. The finals were: Cash 77¼c, May 79c, July 79¾c and September 80¼c.

Heavy buying by Bartlett and Frazier, of Chicago boomed corn. Liverpool opened from unchanged to 1½d up. Starting at 45½c cash jumped to 46c during the earlier part of the session. May opened ½c up at 46⅜c and later went to 47c. July advanced in about the same way, opening ¼c higher at 47¼ and mounting to 47⅝c before noon. September, although opening ¼c up, at 47¾c, did not change during the morning hour.

Reports of unfavorable weather and light receipts continued to aid both corn and oats. Wet weather will affect plowing for oats and transportation of corn. May shorts covered on corn. Bradstreet's report shows an increase of 1,404,000 bushels in corn over a decrease of 1,996,000 bushels last year. Corn closed as follows: Cash 46c, May 47¼c, July 47½c and September 48⅛c.

Shorts covered freely on oats. This resulted in a firm tone. Cash opened and remained unchanged at 43¼c. aMy was up ½c at 41¾c. The option held this price firmly during the early hours. July was up ¼c at 38½c, but lost ¼c and receded to 38⅜c later. The ½c gained by September at the start was lost before noon, when the option went back to 33¾c, yesterday's close.

Oats displayed considerable firmness during the afternoon. Delays in planting were predicted because of wet weather. Oats closed as follows: Cash 44½c, May 42¼c, July 38⅞c and September 34c.

Clover seed was fairly steady. Cash and March began the day unchanged at $8.62½, and did not move from this figure all morning. April opened 2½c down at $8.20, but remained at this price practically during the earlier hours. October was unchanged at $6.80.

Trading in clover seed was dull and the receipts late, with prospects of additional receipts tomorrow. The market was quite steady. Cash and March closed at $8.62½, April at $8.20 and October at $6.80.

TOLEDO.

					Close—	
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Mar19.	Mar18
Cash	76⅝	77¾	76½	77¼	76½
May	78⅜	79	78⅛	79	78⅜
July	79¼	79⅜	79¼	79⅜	79¼
Sept.	79½	80¼	79½	80¼	79½
Corn—					
Cash	46	....	....	46	45½
May	46¾	47½	46⅞	47¼	46¾
July	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47½	47
Sept.	47¾	48½	47¾	48¼	47½
Oats—					
Cash	43½	44½	43¼	44½	43½
May	41¾	41¾	41⅜	42¼	41¼
July	34½	39	38⅜	38⅞	38¼
Sept	33⅝	34	33¾	34	33¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.62½	....	....	8.62½	8.62½
March	8.62½	....	....	8.62½	8.62½
April	8.20	....	....	8.20	8.22½
Oct.	6.80	....	....	6.80	6.80
Rye—					
No. 1.	....	....	....	71	71
No. 2.	....	....	....	69	69
No. 3.	....	....	....	66	66
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	2.20	2.20
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.40	7.50
March	....	....	....	7.40	7.40

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	76¼	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞	76⅜
July	76⅜	77⅜	76⅜	77⅜	77
Sept.	77⅝	78⅜	77⅜	78¼	77⅝
Oct.	79⅜	80⅛	79⅜	80	79½
Corn—					
May	45½	46⅝	45⅛	46⅝	45½
July	45½	46⅜	45½	46⅛	45½
Sept.	46⅜	46⅞	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛
Oats—					
May	40½	41